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2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 19, 1875.

The Next Presidential Conventions.

The attempts now being made in certain quarters to secure the holding of the Presidential Conventions at Long Branch next year, are not apt to amount to much. The representative men of both the Republican and Democratic parties who have been here, do not look upon this proposition with any favor. From their expressions it is regarded as almost certain that both conventions will be held in Western cities, one probably at St. Louis and the other at Chicago.

American Vessels Carrying Contraband Cargoes to Cuba.

No official information has been received here in regard to the reported seizure of the cargo of the American schooner Laura Pride by a Spanish war vessel at Port au Prince. There seems to be no doubt that this vessel left New York with arms and munitions of war for the Cuban insurgents, and it is known at the State Department that vessels carrying our flag have continued to engage in this business since the Virginius affair. Of course they do it at their own risk.

The New Tennessee Senator.

The new Senator from Tennessee, appointed by the Governor of that State to fill the place of Andrew Johnson, is entirely unknow here, nor is it thought that he can possess much local reputation. The contest for the vacant seat was so bitter among leading Tennessee politicians that the Governor, in order to avoid giving offense, has bestowed the coveted position upon an obscure man.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 20, 1875.

International Meteorological Observations.

The Signal Service Bureau has just issued the first bulletin of international meteorological observations, making another step in storm science. In accordance with the arrangements made at the Vienna International Meteorological Convention, simultaneous observations are to be taken twice a month in different parts of the world. The bulletin issued gives the result of observations at thirteen stations in Austria, one in Belgium, eighty in the British possessions, six in Denmark, thirty in the French possessions, twenty in Germany, twenty in Italy, twenty-five in Russia and 150 in the United States. It inaugurates, for the first time in history, a regular exchange of weather reports. The object of the exchange is to render practicable the publication of a daily weather map, embracing within its limits the entire Northern hemisphere and permit the study of atmospheric movement, which, not limited to any one continent or sea, may enable storm and disturbances to be traced from wherever they arise until they disappear.

Collection of Pre-Historic Relics.

The Smithsonian Institution has just received the most extensive and interesting collection of pre-historic relics ever gathered in this country. The collection is from the Santa Barbara Islands, off California, consisting of stone implements of every description, and aggregating in weight about fifty tons. Collections of it will be arranged for exhibition at the Centennial. These implements were found in mounds and excavated from burial graves.

The Ohio Campaign.

Several Democratic Senators who are in town to-day, in conversation on the Ohio election, expressed great misgivings as to the result. One Senator admitted that if Senator Thurman thought there was little prospect of Allen's election. A Democratic ex-Senator said he hoped Allen would be defeated by one hundred thousand votes, as that was the only means left to the salvation of the Democratic party.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 22, 1875.

The North Carolina Election.

Judge Settle, a leading North Carolina Republican, has arrived in Washington. He reports that it is now definitely ascertained that of the 120 members of the North Carolina Constitutional Convention, fifty-nine were elected as Democrats, fifty-eight as Republicans and three as Independents. The death of Ex-Governor Graham makes a tie between the Republicans and the Democrats. Of the three Independents, it is pretty well assured that one will act with the Republicans and the other with the Democrats. The third Independent, Dr. Reason, of Tyrell county, has given no indication of how he will act. He was elected in opposition to the regular Democratic nominee. This leaves the balance of power between the two parties. Upon his vote really depends the question of whether the people of North Carolina shall have a new Constitution, for the Republicans are pledged to adjourn the Convention *sine die* immediately on its assembling, if they have the power to do so. Judge Settle thinks if such is the case a new Constitution should be made, the Democrats will be powerless to incorporate any strongly objectionable feature in it.

A Baby-Farming Establishment.

The police have just discovered another national baby-farming establishment in the northwestern section of the city. This establishment was the receptacle of chiefly illegitimate children, and of all who have been placed in it, it is said that but one has survived. It is probable that the proprietress will be indicted by the Grand Jury.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 19, 1875.

PROFESSOR JANNEY SPEAKS FOR HIMSELF HIS ESTIMATE OF THE RESOURCES OF THE BLACK HILLS.

Professor Janney, in a letter to the Indian Bureau, dated Black Hills, July 31, says: "I found gold in placer deposits on both Spring and Rapid creeks, from their head waters to the point where they emerge from the Hills, and more extended prospecting and exploration show that in localities in the valleys of these streams gravel bars, especially those of older formation and elevated above the present level of the streams, contain gold in quantities sufficient to yield a fair remuneration for labor, economically and skilfully applied, assisted by the proper tools and mechanical appliances, at least a moderate amount of capital or its equivalent and such a system of working as an experience of twenty-five years has taught the miners of the Pacific slope to employ.

"While the valuable placer deposits, as far as discovered, are by no means rich or very extensive, compared with those of California, still there is enough of precious metal to develop the country, and stock-raising and agriculture will do the rest. In testing deposits on Spring creek I worked out a particularly rich spot where an old channel has been cut across by the present bed of the creek, and in two hours' work with a small sluice, obtained five-sixths of an ounce of gold, or about fifteen dollars and fifty cents. The soldiers had previously panned out of the same place not less than two ounces of coarse gold, and on measuring the amount of gravel washed I found that the total yield was at the rate of four dollars per cubic yard, or about three cents to the pan, as an average for the whole thickness of the deposit. It was truly said in this region that 'where was gold in the very roots of the grass,' but it is not the gold of the gravel bars or quartz ledges, not the gold of the miner or the geologist."

ANDREW JOHNSON'S SUCCESSOR.

He is Serenaded at Chattanooga and Defines His Position.

NASHVILLE, August 19.—The *Union and American's* Chattanooga special of to-night says: "Senator Key was serenaded by a large crowd of citizens to-night. In his speech acknowledging the compliment, he said that, though a Democrat, he was no mere partisan. He should regard himself not merely the representative of a section, but as bound to work for the best interests of the whole country. Universal satisfaction is expressed throughout East Tennessee with his appointment, and those who know him best are confident that he will reflect honor upon the State and credit upon Governor Porter's judgment in making the appointment. Bonfires are lit and fireworks exploded here in honor of his appointment.

Flood in Schuylkill County.

POTTSVILLE, August 19.—At Tamaqua, last evening, the rain poured down in torrents for two hours. Cellars were submerged, billiard tables floated, and a number of saloons have been compelled to suspend business. Trains were delayed by land slides. In the lower portion of the borough, where scales are located for weighing coal, coal dirt covered the tracks for a long distance five feet deep. The Central Railroad of New Jersey was washed, and culverts and bridges destroyed. It will require four days to clear the road. A large force of men are at work to-day.

Grimwood's Remains Identified.

CHICAGO, August 19.—The *Journal* representative returned from White Hall, Michigan, this morning, with Grimwood's body, which has been fully identified. Men in the vicinity of White Hall claim to have seen another body, supposed to be that of Donaldson, but as yet there has been no confirmation of this statement. Grimwood's father left early this morning with the remains of his son for Bristol station, Kendall county, where the funeral will take place.

THE GEORGIA "INSURRECTION"

One Hundred and Fifty Colored Men in Jail and Not a Shot Fired.

The Bloody Conspiracy Narrowed Down to a Handful of Harmless Lunatics or Wags.

NOBODY BUT THE NEGROES HURT AS YET.

NEW YORK, August 19.—The *Times'* special from Augusta, Ga., about the reported insurrection of the negroes, says: Two days since a letter was found at Williamson's store, in Washington county, at a place where the colored militia company drills, ordering a massacre of the whites on the 12th inst. The order was signed by a man named Harris, and stated that Rivers a colored militia general of South Carolina, would be present. The order said: "Kill every whiteman and take every gun you can get; have all your companies ready; kill with axes, hoes and pitch forks, and get powder and shoot." After commencing the work in Washington county, the negroes were directed to move toward Barlow, in Jefferson county, where they would be joined by Rivers. At first many thought this a hoax, gotten up for the purpose of scaring, but yesterday a letter was found in Jefferson county, directed to the colored companies, and giving substantially the same instructions. The whites, apprehending danger, telegraphed for ammunition, which was furnished and distributed to the local companies, and every preparation was made for a conflict, but measures were also taken to prevent a collision, and by dusk this evening eighty negroes, charged with being ringleaders in the movement, have been arrested. It is alleged that the correspondence captured leads to a conspiracy among the negroes, extending through Washington, Jefferson and Burke counties. It is now feared that the whites will not await process of law, but will lynch the prisoners. Moderation is counseled, but fears for the worst are entertained. Many believe that the affair has been exaggerated, and that no mischief was intended. A letter similar to the order above given was intercepted in Hancock county some time ago, and the whites were then armed for a conflict, but none came. At present there is great alarm prevailing in the counties threatened, and the slightest imprudence may cause disastrous consequences.

In an editorial notice of the above dispatch, the *Times* says: "Up to the present point the alarm seems ludicrous, but when we think of the possible fate of the negroes in the hands of the militia, crazy with fear, it has a serious look."

ONE HUNDRED NEGROES ARRESTED—NO VALUABLE LIVES SACRIFICED.

AUGUSTA, GA., August 19.—Arrests of alleged negro insurrectionists in Washington, John and Jefferson counties were continued to-day. Thirteen armed negroes came into Wrightsville and surrendered themselves. In Burke county a collision between whites and blacks seems hourly imminent. Both races are under arms and the negroes are reported massed a few miles from Waynesboro. White scouts were fired upon this forenoon. The Burke people sent here to-day for troops, but Governor Smith declined to let any companies go. A number of families left for Waynesboro to-night, and it is feared that a fight will soon take place. About a hundred arrests have been made in the different counties.

FIFTY MORE ARRESTED, AND THE COUNTRY MORE QUIET.

AUGUSTA, GA., August 19.—A dispatch from Washington county reports affairs quieter to-day than yesterday. About fifty more arrests have been effected. Confessions implicating those arrested, have been made. Ex-Governor Herschel V. Johnson, who is Judge of the Middle Circuit Court, has ordered a special term of the Superior Court to convene Monday week, to try the offenders.

BURKE COUNTY HEARD FROM—NO MASSACRE UP TO ELEVEN O'CLOCK LAST NIGHT.

AUGUSTA, GA., August 19.—A dispatch from Burke county reports all quiet upto eleven to-night. The people are confident of their ability to suppress any attempted insurrection. The ringleaders will be arrested. The excitement is subsiding. The negroes have no cause for the contemplated rising. All the trouble was caused by a few worthless, turbulent and designing negroes, who live upon the credulity of the colored people. The whites will not push the selectmen and endeavor to arrest the ringleaders in the conspiracy, who will be tried at a special term of the Superior Court. No further trouble is apprehended, as the force taken will be effective in preserving peace and good order in the counties of Burke, Jefferson and Washington.

ALL QUIET AND ARRESTS CONTINUE.

AUGUSTA, GA., August 20.—All is quiet, but arrests still continue. Morris and Harris, the ringleaders in the contemplated insurrection, are still at large. It is believed there will be no further trouble. The negroes have dispersed and returned to their homes.

ARREST OF THE CHIEF CONSPIRATOR—GOVERNOR SMITH TAKES THE FIELD.

AUGUSTA, GA., August 20.—A dispatch from Sandersville, Washington county, reports the arrest of Candia Harris, one of the leaders in the late riot. He has made a confession implicating Prince Rivers, Major General of South Carolina militia. Rivers emphatically denies the charge. There are seventy-seven persons in Sandersville. Governor Smith is expected there to-night.

TRUE INWARDNESS OF THE SCARE—A CONSPIRACY TO HOLD A MASS MEETING IN A COUNTY IN GEORGIA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 20.—The following special to the *Republican* gives an account of the origin and extent of the pretended conspiracy of the negroes in Georgia:

"The origin of the 'negro insurrection' in Washington county, Georgia, will probably be traced back to an attempt on the part of the colored citizens of that State to hold a convention at Sandersville, the county town, on the 24th of July last. The call for this convention was made by one Candia Harris, of Sandersville, and by one Joseph Morris, of Burke county. As soon as this call had been made public it was noised abroad that the negroes were preparing to assert their rights as citizens, and that a 'Black Republican convention' was to be held in the Court House at Sandersville. The White Leaguers at once pronounced it an alarming and several weeks before the appointed time for the meeting of the convention the people telegraphed to different points for assistance. In other words, they began to prepare to prevent the colored Republicans of the county from assembling in a manner which, as peaceable citizens, they had a right to do, and to this end purposed spread false rumors of a threatened insurrection.

"The calls for the convention above alluded to bear the evidence of having been prepared by grossly ignorant negroes, but do not show any indication of unlawful design, or other purpose than to form a political or civil association. Nevertheless they are so crudely put together as to appear ludicrous; but, inasmuch as the first one contains an allusion to the Governor of the State as the officer empowered to issue commissions, it is evident that the design of the meeting was simply to arrange for an appeal to him, Democrat as he is, to exercise his power by conferring commissions on the officers to be elected by the convention. There is a droll similarity in the call to those issued by the whites when they 'reorganized their ex-Confederate battalions; but it simply proves that the blacks were imitating the white fellow citizens in the exercise of legal privileges. The first call reads as follows:

"MASS MEETING.

"There will be a National Convention of the Republican Party held on Saturday, July 24th, 1875, at Sandersville, Washington Co., Ga., No. 13 Station, C. R. R., for the purpose of nominating some proper and fit person as a Military General of the Second District of Georgia, to be commissioned by the Governor of the State. And also appoint a county chairman of the executive Committee of Washington County, Ga. And we invite Each county in the State of Ga. to send 35 Delegates, with a legal credential to represent their counties and cast their Ballard for said a Nomination That the Hon James M Smith be requested to order an election in the second District of Ga., and We Respectfully ask all the gentlemen to wear the Blue Military Summer Dressing with a white waist band round the waist hanging down to the ground and a red feather in their hats and each company shall carry the Band of Music, and the procession shall start from the C. R. R. to the county site, Sandersville by Hon. General P. R. Rives, from Aiken County, South Carolina.

"We en vite 19 counties to be present.

"CANDIA HARRIS, Secretary.

"Washington co Sandersville, ga. June 28th, 1875.

"No serious demonstration was made by the whites until Friday before the date of the called meeting, when the following circular of comparatively ancient date was alleged to have been received by the Sheriff:

"' Rube Mayer Sherif

"' You command to have cort house sweped and all cleand for mas meetin on saturday July 24 1875 for Republican Party fur hon major General P R Rivers and, his staf from aiken S C and charmans, exicutiv committie of 19 countys in Sandersville Washington County State of Georgia and have you all the said rodes keep opened from Mc 13 Station to the court house and the keys in Your hand to put in My hands, to let Mr hon General P R Rivers from S C his staff and exicutive committies from 19 Counties and General Morres and his staf from S S

Your devoted frnds

JOSEPH MORRIS

charman of said company

from Burke County.

to Mr Rube Mayer Sherif Ga

July 19 1875 Waynesborow Burk County Georgia.'

"Meanwhile rumor had been afloat that the blacks were in the habit of drilling in large squads and meeting at night, the only time they had to meet, after their day's work had been completed. Finally, on Saturday, July 24, the freedmen came with drums and music. The county officials decided that the court house could not be used for the purpose, and the whites turned out *en masse* to sustain them. A thousand cartridges were sent for, and the Washington Dragoons were mustered into service and the town put on a war footing. This array of forces to prevent them from holding a lawful meeting in the court house, as their white fellow citizens were in the habit of doing, did not result many collision, as the blacks remained in the street."

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

European Turkey.

THE INSURRECTION—RUSSIA, GERMANY AND AUSTRIA RESOLVED TO KEEP THE PEACE.

BRUSSELS, August 20—*Le Nord*, the Russian organ, discussing the Turkish insurrection, says that Russia, Germany and Austria are in accord on the point that the Eastern question shall not be raised. Peace has been temporarily disturbed, but general peace is secure beyond attack. France and Italy will doubtless be invited to join these three powers. Turkey must recognize the need of ending an intolerable regime, and of proceeding seriously with the reform which has heretofore been a mere pretense.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE THREE POWERS AT WORK IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 20.—The Russian, Austrian and German Ambassadors had a protracted conference with the Grand Vizier yesterday. It is understood they advised a suspension of hostilities, with a view to afford an opportunity for ascertaining the grievances of the insurgents. Turkey declined to accede to this proposition. The Russian Ambassador had an interview with the Sultan, and afterwards the Grand Vizier was summoned to the Palace. The foreign Ambassadors and Ministers will meet the Russian Embassy on Saturday.

INSURGENTS DRIVEN FROM TREBIGNE.

BRUSSELS, August 20.—A dispatch from Vienna reports that the insurgents have been forced to raise the siege of Trebigne, and some have been driven unarmed across the frontier,

THE SITUATION MORE SATISFACTORY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 20.—Later intelligence from the scene of the insurrection in Herzegovina is satisfactory. The Governor of the province announces that there is less excitement among the people, and he anticipates prompt pacification.

TURKEY DECLINES THE INTERVENTION—HIS REFUSAL OF THE OFFER SAID NOT TO BE FINAL.

LONDON, August 20.—The Vienna *New Free Press* is informed that the British Ambassador recently forewarned the Sultan of the action of the three Powers, pointing out the consequences. The Vienna political correspondent says the action of the Powers was a tender of friendly offices, not intervention, and thinks that the refusal of Turkey to accede to the proposition was not final.

FIFTY TURKISH FAMILIES DESTROYED.

A special to the *Standard* from Vienna represents that fifty Turkish families perished when the insurgents destroyed Derbier and Sevinjar.

REPORTS OF INTERVENTION CONFIRMED.

PARIS, August 20.—*Le Temps* says it has received information confirmatory of *Le Nord's* article to the effect that Russia, acting in conjunction with Germany and Austria, intends making an appeal to the Powers of Europe in favor of settling the Herzegovinian difficulty, and thereby avoiding among all the countries interested, thus averting all danger of an European war.

EXPEDITION TO CLEAR THE WAY FROM KLUCK TO MOSTAR.

RAGUSA, August, 20.—Dervisch Pacha, with five battalions of regulars and three regiments of infantry, is advancing for the purpose of dislodging the insurgents from their positions between Mostar and Klock.

OFFICIAL FROM CONSTANTINOPLE—THE GOVERNMENT PREPARED TO STAMP OUT THE REBELLION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 20.—It is officially stated that the news published in foreign journals in regard to the Herzegovinian insurrection is much exaggerated. The Turkish Government has but 18,000 men concentrated in Herzegovina. It has been waiting until able to concentrate a sufficient force to crush the insurrection with the least possible effusion of blood. Dervisch Pacha has now been ordered to take offensive steps. Powers entirely friendly have requested the Porte to communicate with the insurgents for the purpose of counselling submission to the Ottoman Government and informing them that they have nothing to expect for from the intervention of foreign powers.

SERVIA AND MONTENEGRO TO BE KEPT NEUTRAL.

PARIS, August 20.—The *Memorial Diplomatique* says all the Powers have agreed in urging Servia and Montenegro to remain neutral in the present conflict, and this advice will be backed by force, if necessary.

STEUBENVILLE.

Suicide of William H. Sherrard.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

STEUBENVILLE, O., August 19, 1875.

Night before last, Mr. William Sherrard, who has been suffering mental aberration for several days, eluded the vigilance of his friends and escaped from his home in this township. Search was made for him without avail, till this morning, when he was found strangled, or drowned, in a small pool of water on the farm of Lewis Anderson, also in this township. An inquest was held on the remains, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the facts. The deceased was a brother of Hon. Robert Sherrard.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Suicide at Denver.

DENVER, August 20.—Colonel John H. White, of Missouri, committed suicide here this morning by shooting himself through the head. The act is attributed to dissipation and financial distress.

Escape of all the Prisoners in the Upper Sandusky Jail.

CINCINNATI, August 20.—The *Gazette's* special says that all the prisoners in the Wyandotte county jail, at Upper Sandusky, broke out to-night. The escape was effected by sawing out bars. There were eight prisoners, of which number six were burglars.

Counterfeiters Arrested in Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 20.—Two men, named W. J. Martin and J. G. White, were arrested here this evening for passing counterfeit money. Six hundred dollars in counterfeit ten dollar notes on the Richmond (Indiana) National Bank, were found in White's possession.

A Precious Rascal Caught

BUFFALO, August 20.—Detectives have taken into custody Allen M. Johnson, a first-class swindler hailing from New York. He came here three weeks ago, rented a store and started in business under the name of Albert H. Carpenter & Co. He made some pretensions of keeping fancy groceries, and ordered from firms in different cities large lots of goods on credit, intending to dispose of them and decamp with the proceeds. He has operated in a similar manner successfully in Terre Haute, Indiana, under the firm name of Wallace, Jenkins & Co.; the same in St. Paul, under the name of Josiah H. Saunders; the tame in Boston, as Wallace, Reynolds & Co. He has creditors in Portland, Maine, Baltimore, Cincinnati and other cities.

Kentucky Crop Reports.

LOUISVILLE, August 22.—To-morrow's *Courier-Journal* will publish crop estimates from all sections of Kentucky and the tobacco counties of adjacent States, showing the acreage and condition of tobacco compared with 1873, the acreage and condition of the corn product, of wheat and other small grain, and supply of fattening hogs on hand.

The largest tobacco crop ever known was planted, but subsequent misfortunes reduced it to a prospectively moderate yield, perhaps a light average if future conditions are favorable. The returns cover a territory which produces about three-fourths of the crop of the United States.

The original acreage of corn was very great, notwithstanding the weather damages, and a full crop is predicted.

Wheat is a half to two-thirds crop.

Rye is about the same. Oats are damaged much more than other crops. The hay crop is large.

Letter from Jefferson Davis,

Giving His Reasons for Wishing to Address the Winnebago County Agricultural Society.

As the Illinois Farmers Protest Against His Visit He Gracefully Submits and Declines the Secretary's Invitation.

MEMPHIS, August 19.—The following letter is published in the morning papers:

MEMPHIS, TENN., August 15, 1875.

Henry P. Kimball, Secretary of the Winnebago County Agricultural Society, Rockford, Illinois:

DEAR SIR: I yesterday sent to you a telegram announcing my revocation of the conditional acceptance of an invitation to address your association at their annual meeting in September next. The long period which has elapsed since the receipt of your first letter, and the considerate courtesy which has marked your correspondence, make it a duty to the board and to myself that a sufficient explanation should be given to this change of purpose. Three objects mainly induced me to accept the invitation:

First—The hope that personal intercourse might remove some of the prejudices which had been generated by partisan factions and nurtured by individual and sectional hate. And since now, as in former years, by reason of the interests of our great Valley of the Mississippi, and believing that with mutual confidence and co-intelligence much could be done for their advancement, I only delayed my acceptance of your invitation until it became reasonably probable that it could be met. The productive capacity of the Northwest needs for its development cheaper and safer transportation to the markets of the Southwest, and also to those of foreign countries. In England, especially, earnest attention has been directed for several years past to a more direct and economical trade with the Mississippi Valley. In this connection there was the desire to confer with the Patrons of Husbandry in your rich and prosperous section, to discuss with them the questions involved in securing better means of transporting your farm products to the most favorable markets, and of providing agencies which should insure larger returns to the farmer, and by such conference to learn the views of one member of the family of the Mississippi Valley, a family the chief interest of all members of which is agriculture, but cultivators of such various crops as to make trade among themselves extensive and lucrative, while it stamps upon each and all the same interests and the same policy as to their foreign trade. To render such conference effectual, there must needs be a disposition to attend to the subject under consideration, surely not a purpose to smother it by the interposition of matters having no just relation to it.

Second—The effort was to recognize the courtesy of your invitation, and I was encouraged to believe that your reception of me would be beneficial rather than injurious to your association. This was more supposable, as several other agricultural societies of Illinois had, in a like manner, invited me to address their annual meetings. Yesterday I received a printed paper, being a protest of a number of your countrymen against the action of your board in their invitation to me to make the annual address at the county meeting. Therefore I send you a telegram withdrawing my acceptance of the invitation, under the conviction that it would not be useful or agreeable to participate in the meeting, in the face of the protest. Your association nor the directors will suffer harm by the delay in procuring an orator, or by the correspondence which caused it.

The Illinois gentry is greatly to be long entertained, to see, in its cultivated dress, a country known to me as a trackless wilderness; but that being merely a personal gratification, I may be justified at my convenience, or postponed indefinitely. I can well believe that the cause which has changed my purpose was as unforseen by you as by myself, and may be equally fatal. I feel no dissatisfaction towards the directors or yourself, and have suffered no personal embarrassment from the event, as the letter inviting me allowed me to be unacceptable as an expression of general good will. So my only regret is the loss of the opportunity to promote the public interest with which the welfare of your community is identified. Again expressing the hope that the directors or yourself may suffer no injury or annoyance, and thanking you for the kindness and consideration you have manifested,

I am respectfully yours,

(Signed) JEFFERSON DAVIS.

CINCINNATI.

Latest Crop Reports from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Michigan and Kentucky.

CINCINNATI, August 19.—To-morrow morning's issue of the Cincinnati *Price Current* will contain what it claims as the fullest and most comprehensive presentation of Western crop reports yet published, comprising about three hundred and fifty special returns from nearly as many counties in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri and Kentucky, all received together with some from other States. They relate chiefly to wheat, oats, corn and hogs.

WHEAT.

Of wheat these reports indicate, in Ohio and Illinois, a full average acreage, yield somewhat short, large losses by rain and very inferior quality. The Illinois crop is below an average condition, largely of bad quality. In Iowa the acreage is about as usual; generally harvested in good condition; some damage by blight and other causes; yield large in many places; crop not all harvested badly.

In Missouri the crop is considerably short and materially damaged.

In Kentucky the yield is up to the average amount, but largely and badly damaged.

In Michigan there is a fair crop.

In Wisconsin there is a very good crop and condition.

OATS.

There is large destruction and damage in Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois and portions of Missouri, while the acreage was increased, and Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa show a large production.

CORN.

There is a largely increased acreage, and the crop is very promising outside of portions of the Ohio Valley and, if it matures in the North and Northwest, will be much greater than usual.

CATTLE AND HOGS

are generally in a better condition than a year ago, and in many sections stock is feeding upon the damaged grain.

POTATOES

promise an unusually large crop throughout nearly all these sections.

BANKS AND LAMAR.

Birth of a New Party in Boston.

BOSTON, August 21.—A new National Union party, with Gov. N. P. Banks for President and L. Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi, for Vice President, was organized here to-night, by the appointment of a State Central Committee and the adoption of a platform and resolutions. No prominent men of either party took part. The resolutions pronounce the Republican and Democratic parties as partisan organizations and dangerous; condemn the enormous frauds dishonest public officials and great monopolies and corporations, tending to oppress the people; characterize sudden inflation or contraction of the currency as dangerous; and state that the only way to specie resumption is to make the promise of the future as valuable as private notes, etc. No encouragement is to be given to sectional enmity.

Gen. Lamar sent a letter saying he was not a candidate for the Presidency, and did not want his name to stand in the way of that Government reform which four-fifths of the people demand.

CASUALTIES.

Three Children Burned to Death.

QUEBEC, August 20.—Three children named Lord, in Casimiere, were burned to death by the burning of their home.

An Altoona Boy Killed by the Cars.

ALTOONA, August 20.—Joseph Hahle, aged sixteen, was riding up the mountain on the first western freight last night about one o'clock, when, a short distance west of this city, the trap of the coal truck in which he was sitting, gave way and he was precipitated to the track. His body was cut into mince meat. He resided outside in this city. His brother was a brakeman on the train.

Three Children Burned, One Fatally, in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, August 20.—A fire broke out in the fourth story of Beckman's block, on Superior street hill to-night, at nine o'clock. The fire burned through the floor and fell into a room occupied by Joseph Seidler, a tailor, setting fire to the bed clothes of the bed where three little children were sleeping. One of them, a little girl a year and a half old, was badly burned and died soon after being removed. Two boys, twins, were badly burned, but will recover. The damage to the property is slight. The origin of the fire is unknown. The parents of the children burned were away at the time of the fire.

KILLED BY THE CARS.

Hon. Samuel Henry, of Cambria County, Falls from a Train Near Johnstown

AND IS INSTANTLY KILLED.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

JOHNSTOWN, PA., August 19, 1875.

A gloom has been cast over the inhabitants of this county to-day by an accident to Hon. Samuel Henry, ex-member of the Legislature, which resulted in his immediate death. Mr. Henry had been in Philadelphia for several days past, and was returning this morning. He intended to stop here a few hours, after which he meant to go to his home, at Ebensburg, several miles distant. He was in conversation with Conductor Hare, of the Pittsburgh express, which arrives in this city at 4:12 A. M., and hearing Johnstown announced as the next station opened the door of the car and stepped out, intending to get his baggage in readiness, which was in the rear sleeping car. But just as he reached the platform, a jolt of the train threw him suddenly from it to the ground with great force, literally splitting his head in two and causing the brains to ooze out. His body was discovered on the track about two miles east of here, this morning.

Mr. Henry was elected to the Legislature from Cambria county on the Republican ticket in 1871 and took his seat in 1872, serving three years. He was a young and promising politician and, unlike a majority of politicians, was thoroughly honest. He was a man of ability, of high character and commanding reputation, and was deservedly the most popular gentleman in the county. Previous to the accident he was in high spirits. His life was insured in two companies for $10,000, and on his person were found two traveling insurance tickets for $3,000 each.

THE OHIO CAMPAIGN.

Governor Allen Urged to Withdraw.

His Personal Friends Solicitous About His Health.

His Political Friends Sure of His Defeat.

TOLEDO, August 19—The *Blade* this evening publishes the following article based on private information regarded by the paper as entirely reliable.

"There is a rumor afloat to the effect that the condition of the Governor's health is such that his withdrawal from the Gubernatorial contest is quite probable. His personal friends desire him to withdraw for the protection of his health and the prolongation of his life, while his political friends regard his defeat for Governor as certain, which result would be disastrous to his Presidential prospects. By withdrawing from the Gubernatorial contest and placing some other man at the head of the ticket, a defeat in October would enable the friends of Allen to go before the National Convention with the plea that he is the only Democrat who can carry Ohio. Thurman and his friends bitterly oppose Allen's withdrawal under any circumstances, as they expect to make capital in the National Convention by the defeat of Allen and his unlimited inflation scheme. These views are also afloat among certain inner circles of the Democratic party, and should a change be made in the head of the Democratic ticket, it may be looked for soon."

READING.

Burial of Mrs. Bessinger and Her Three Children.

Indignation of the People at the Husband and Father.

Two Shots Fired at Him in the Cemetery—One of Them Thought to Have Taken Effect.

READING, PA., August 21.—There was great excitement here at the funeral of Mrs. Bessinger and three children, drowned Tuesday last. It seems, from the stories of the people, that the woman had lived unhappily with her husband, owing to the introduction by him of another woman into the house, and that this unhappiness resulted in a quarrel on Monday, when the husband ordered his wife to leave the house and to take the two girls with her, while he would keep the boy. Next day she went to the canal with the children and, after filling a basket with stones, in which operation the children assisted, she bound the basket securely to her body and taking the three children in her arms, leaped into the canal and all were drowned. As soon as the bodies were recovered and taken to Bessinger's house, the police had to guard the house to save him from assault, and at the funeral procession to-day, which included about one thousand people on foot, the police surrounded his carriage. When the bodies were lowered into the graves, the people hooted Bessinger and made a rush for him, in the confusion one shot was fired, when the police hurriedly placed him in a carriage and drove off, receiving on passing the cemetery gates another shot, which it is thought wounded him, as he was carried into the house. The police are still on guard, and the people, including many women continue their threats.

CHICAGO.

Mrs. Lincoln Out of the Asylum on a Visit to Friends—Her Full Restoration to Reason Hoped For.

CHICAGO, August 21.—A correspondent of the *Post and Mail*, writing from St. Charles, in the vicinity of the Bellevue Asylum, says: "You will be glad to learn, and this is the first public intimation of it, that Mrs. Lincoln is pronounced well enough to leave the asylum and visit her sister, Mrs. Edwards, of Springfield. It is not likely that she will return to Bellevue, as there is some feeling evinced in the matter of her incarceration, by her friends, who refuse to believe her insane. A leading lady lawyer of Chicago has been with her much of lateand, with the assistance of her legal husband, will assist Mrs. Lincoln's restoration to the world. She is decidedly better, sleeps and eats well and shows no tendency to any mania; but whether the cure is permanent or not, the test of active life and time will show."

LOUISIANA.

Population of New Orleans and the State.

NEW ORLEANS, August 21.—The State Registrar reports the result of the census of Louisiana, recently taken in compliance with the requirements of the State Convention to be: City of New Orleans—Whites 145,721, Colored 57,647; total 203,368, an increase of 11,966 upon the census of 1870. Population of the whole State—Whites 404,361, colored 450,- Gen. Sheridan went over whites of 45,668 and a total increase of 128,115 over the census of 1870. These figures may be subjected to some slight modifications, the returns of one or two remote parishes not being complete.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 20, 1875.

TWO FAILURES REPORTED.

The *Sun* reports the failure of Fred. Hertz & Co., produce dealers, Broad street.

Lockes' print works, at Passiac, New Jersey, suspended yesterday, and 200 persons are thrown out of work.

NEW RULES FOR GRADING GRAIN.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange to-day, new rules for grading grain, as agreed upon between the Produce Exchange and the railroads, were adopted. The same will go into force, after being posted ten days.

FORMAL CHARGES AGAINST POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

John D. Townsend, counsel for the Legislative Committee on Crime, presented voluminous charges to Mayor Wickham to-day, containing specifications against Police Commissioners Matsell, Desbecker and Voorbis, and asking for their removal for neglect of duty, incapacity for office, &c.

JUDGMENT AGAINST CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD.

Judgment was entered by the County Clerk to-day in favor of the Fourth National Bank against the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad Company, for $163,640, on eleven notes.

AN ANCIENT ROAD.

Traces of a Lost Race on the Upper Monongahela—Macadam only a "Plagiarist"—The Ancients Drowned Out with a July Rain, &c., &c.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Several years ago considerable excitement was created in Fairmont, West Virginia, by the discovery of traces of an old macadamized road extending along the right bank of the Monongahela, opposite that place. Recently the Government engineering party engaged in the survey of the Upper Monongahela river, with a view of slack watering that stream from Morgantown to Fairmont, examined this old road, and from the members of the party we learn that there can be no doubt but that this road furnishes another trace of the lost race that once dominated the continent long before the Indians came into possession.

There are traces of the road for nearly eleven miles along the narrow strip of bottom land between the hills and the river, though at many points the river, having shifted its channel and cut into the hills, has entirely obliterated every evidence of it. Generally the road is covered by from two to five feet of alluvium, either deposited through the course of ages by the river floods, or else by the slow washings off of the hills skirting it. Its width is said to be fifteen feet.

The most curious feature about the road is that the stone from which it is formed appears invariably to have been burnt. Wherever the road shows itself in the cutting banks, it is marked by a black substratum of ashes. In depth the broken stone varies from six inches to eighteen inches, of irregular fragments. The material employed appears to have been largely composed of *boulders* of red sandstone, and the conjecture is that they were broken after being made hot, with water thrown upon them. There being few if any boulders in the river or adjacent country, the query arises, where could the

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1875.

THE exports from Boston last week amounted to $516,048, against $487,619 for the corresponding week last year. The total exports since the first of January aggregate $22,067,357, against $19,021,589 for the relating period of 1874, a gain of $3,045,777.

THE export clearances of domestic produce from New York last week were $4,740,139. The specie shipments for the week were $622,974 23, of which only $10,000 was gold. There were no imports of specie. The customs receipts for the week were $2,362,333.

ACCORDING to the Boston papers the present status of the principal manufactories of New England shows a prosperous condition of affairs. The lock-outs and the shutting down of mills have, it is said, contributed largely to bring about a healthy condition of trade. To reduce the stock was as much a financial as a remedial policy, and it is claimed to have acted well. "By degrees," says the *Traveller*, "our great manufacturing corporations throughout New England have not only been reducing their stocks of raw material, but they have been disposing of goods at a figure calculated to secure purchasers. Once this jam in trade gives way, and our manufacturing agents come back to the legitimate outlets for their stocks, the old-time prosperity of New England will be restored."

AND now the *Catholic World*, an able and scholarly monthly magazine, which is generally recognized as the authoritative exponent of the views of the Catholic primate of this country, comes up to the support of the Ultramontanes in their attacks on the public school system. "It is our duty," says the writer of an article on this subject in the September number of that periodical, "to oppose to the pagan error that the State is master of education, the Christian truth that the Church alone is endowed with the power to educate the young." This assumption the writer forces to its extreme limits, claiming that in public schools created and supported by the State the primary schools shall be kept denominational, and that all the schools attended by Catholic children, shall be open to such instruction as the Catholic clergy shall direct. This is the coming question, and it is well for those who do not accept the Papal dogmas to know what they will have to contend with when the time is ripe for the conflict.

GREAT CRY AND LITTLE WOOL.

An old Wisconsin Democrat writes to the Chicago *Times* that "there has been a great cry about Reform, but there has been very little of it." And what there has been of it was not, this Wisconsin Democrat might have added, accomplished through Democratic agency, but in spite of Democratic opposition.

A noisy Reformer, or one who sets himself up as such, is almost sure to be a demagogue and deceiver. The late ANDREW JOHNSON, in the days when his patriotism got the better of his general inclination to demagogism, noticed that the greatest pretenders to devotion to the Constitution were sure to be the greatest traitors. He knew them by that mark; and he spotted the orator who prated about the Constitution as one most certain to be a rebel. JOHNSON afterwards became one of these praters, himself, and answered admirably to his own description; but his warning to beware of all such pretenders remains none the less deserving of notice, because he became a shining illustration of its truth.

The case of NOLAN, the New York shyster, just exposed as the recipient of $96,000 from the foreign steamship companies to be used as a corruption fund in buying the legislation they wanted, is another instance in point. He was one of the Democrats who took an active part in putting TWEED down, when TWEED was unpopular, and performed the *role* of a Democratic Reformer with more than the usual unction. Yet he took the very first opportunity that offered to follow TWEED'S example, differing from his exemplar only in the lack of deeds of the steamship companies, while TWEED fleeced the people.

But then NOLAN was not alone in proclaiming himself, with his Democratic colleagues, as the sole hope of the nation in the way of reform. When the Democrats of the city of New York saw that the tide had set in against TWEED, they lost no time in getting at the head of the movement against him. They formed the "New York City Democratic Reform General Committee," and issued a bull against Tammany which threw all other Reformers in the shade. They denounced Tammany as "anti-Democratic, dangerous to the liberties of a free people, and inimical to the institutions of a republican government;" declared that the Democracy owed "to it no "allegiance of any kind whatever," and asserted that inasmuch as the society had violated its charter, and been used in the past and might again be used in the future "to clothe with power an irresponsible, unscrupulous oligarchy, odious to the masses of the Democratic party and the community generally," the strong arm of the law should be invoked to have the charter annulled. This was in 1872. The charter of Tammany has not yet been annulled; TWEED still holds on to his ill-gotten gains; the city of New York is plunged still worse in debt than it was then, and the noisy Democrats who composed the "New York City Democratic Reform General Committee" only three short years ago are now members in good standing in Tammany, and have surrendered the city to its management.

Are we not warranted, then, in being slow to believe that SAMUEL J. TILDEN is a model Reformer? He is not a whit more pronounced in his devotion to Reform than NOLAN was, and the members of the "New York City Democratic Reform General Committee;" and inasmuch as he retains his connection with Tammany and maintains his relations of amity with the political thieves in New York, we question his ability to accomplish any reform whatever. The Nazareth in which he lives has too foul an atmosphere for the nurture of Reformers. No good can come out of it.

The fact is beyond question that the Democratic party is not, and cannot be, a Reform party. There may be, and there are Democrats who sincerely wish to see a healthful change wrought in public affairs; but the Democratic party is incapable of a Reform impulse. It is so constituted that it could not work out a reform, even if it would; and experience has shown that it would not, if it could. No reform has ever yet been wrought out through the instrumentality; and every Democratic who has set up the Reform standard has either basely abandoned it like WICKHAM and his colleagues in the Democratic Reform Committee, or become a plunderer like NOLAN. We have no idea that TILDEN will prove an exception to the general rule; and the louder the noise he makes in his career as a Reformer, the more open will he be to suspicion and distrust. "There has been," as our Wisconsin Democrat affirms, "a great cry about reform, but there has been precious little of it," in Governor TILDEN'S direction.

MILLIONS upon millions of thanks are due to the discoverer of this, which we clip from the Cincinnati *Gazette*, if it is only true. For thousands of years toothache has been in the world, ranking as the most decided affliction of mankind, and all this time alum and salt have been ready at hand but with nobody possessed of the genius to apply them. But we know how it is done at last, and henceforth let toothache be banished from the world.

A gentleman says, after suffering excruciating pain from toothache, and having tried in vain to obtain relief, Betty told me a gentleman had been waiting sometime in the parlor, who said he would not call upon me one minute. He came—a friend I had not seen for years. He sympathised with me, while I briefly told how sadly I was afflicted.

"My dear friend," exclaimed he, "I can cure you in ten minutes."

"How? how?" inquired I; "do it in pity."

"Easily," said he. "Betty, have you any alum?"

"Yes."

"Bring it, and some common salt."

They were produced; my friend pulverized them, mixed in equal quantities; then wet a small piece of cotton, causing the mixed powders to adhere, and placed it in my hollow tooth.

"There," said he, "if that does not cure you I will forfeit my head. You may tell this in Gath, and publish it in Askelon; the remedy is infallible."

It was so. I experienced a sensation of coldness on applying it, which gradually subsided, and with it the torment of the toothache.

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* Dr. Barnabas Binney, who graduated at Brown University in 1774; his son, the late Hon. Horace Binney, who graduated at Harvard in 1797, and his grandson, who graduated at Yale, all received the valedictory honors of their classes. This is probably an instance unparalleled.

STATE NEWS.

Three more divorce cases have just been added to the list in Erie.

Eight hundred Philadelphians attended the Reading schuetzenfest.

There are only forty-eight inmates in the Cambria county almshouse.

Mr. George Geiger, one of the pioneers of Mahanoy City, died suddenly on Saturday.

The women's centennial committee of Titusville have sent $422 83 to the centennial fund.

The Loyalhanna camp-meeting, near Latrobe, commenced on Wednesday, with a large attendance.

A ninety-five-year-old colored dame, residing in West Chester, is down with the whooping cough.

Mrs. Dr. Helfrich, a lady well advanced in years, was found dead in her bed in Allentown, on Sunday last.

The First Presbyterian church, Meadville, Rev. J. G. Carnochan, pastor, was dedicated on Sunday last.

A fair is to be held at Hughesville, Lycoming county, commencing September 29th, and lasting three days.

The Union Park and agricultural fair will be held on September 28th, 29th, 30th, and October 1st, at Reading.

A Crawford county boy cured a felon on the little finger of his left hand by cutting the finger off. The cure was sure.

Dan. Stine, of Rye township, Perry county, claims to have killed, last Friday, fifty-one snakes in one hour's time.

Mr. J. O. Pine dropped dead in Covington, Tioga county, one day last week, from apoplexy. He was seventy-three years of age.

A company of volunteers is being organized at Houtzdale, Clearfield county, with a view of visiting the Centennial on the 4th of July, 1876.

A letter from Thomas Penn, dated 24th January, 1733, shows that Dauphin county was settled about fifteen years before that time, or in 1718.

A Baptist minister of Philadelphia, Rev. Henry R. Smith, was drowned at Beach Haven, New Jersey, on Saturday last, while bathing.

Joseph Miller, proprietor of a store and keeper of a canal locks at Harrisburg, died of lockjaw from a rusty nail piercing his foot ten days ago.

Disappointment in love led a young man named Sebastian Steidle, of Mahanoy City, to commit suicide on Sunday. He shot himself through the heart.

A woman living on the Lehigh Mountains killed a large snake, which, upon being cut open, was found to contain a large quantity of potato bugs.

The mammoth cucumber growing in Mr. M. S. Lessig's garden, at Pottstown, has now attained a length of fifty-four inches. It is fourteen inches in diameter.

Howard Hinchman & Son, Philadelphia, whose suspension was noted some time ago, have settled with their creditors, and resumed business at their old stand.

A man named Brewer, weighmaster at Mosshannon mines, Clearfield county, was killed by being caught between the bumpers of two coal cars, on Saturday last.

A new and prosperous village in Blair county is called Ironville. A public school has been erected in the place, and an experienced teacher will take charge of it.

John Albeck, Sylvester Hicks and Jeremiah Phillips, of Lycoming county, killed a bear on the North Mountain, on Saturday last, which tipped the scales at 300 pounds.

G. W. Northrup, a brother-in-law of Jay Gould, committed suicide at Tunkhannock on the 21st inst., by cutting his throat. He was a well-to-do citizen, and highly respected.

A Bridgeport, Montgomery county, girl has become blind from the effects of some poisonous material applied to give luster to her complexion. Better stick to butter milk and starch, girls.

The Oakland Coal Company, Mercer county, will pay $500 for the arrest and delivery of David Jones, Welsh miner; medium size, dark complexion, weazen face, gray hair. He tried to shoot somebody.

The woman who can sit on the fence and read a dime novel while a saw log is chasing her husband down hill lives at Williamsport, and doesn't care a copper cent for his subsequent recklessness.

At Wilkesbarre on Wednesday morning a double tenement house belonging to the Delaware and Hudson Company sank into the gallery of a coal mine which ran under the premises. No lives were lost.

Mr. Benjamin Hall, of Muncy township, Lycoming county, owns a team of horses, one of which is twenty-eight years old, and the other twenty-seven, and they will still do good day's work on the farm.

The Norristown Debating Club are tugging at the following question: Resolved, That a man who plays on an accordeon, and keeps a barking dog, can't be a Christian." Four members to one want to take the negative side.

On Saturday, August 28th, a grand military firemen's parade will come off at Shamokin. About fifty companies are expected to participate. The Watsontown fire department has been invited and will probably go.

A four-year-old son of Daniel E. Dugan, of Phœnixville, fell from the third story window of his father's house to the pavement, on Saturday last, and, strange enough, escaped without a broken bone or any serious injury.

The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Scott, of Washington, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their wedded life on the 18th inst., in the house where their marriage took place. A large number of relatives and friends were present.

Highwaymen robbed Mr. Tilghman Lilly, of Bethlehem, on the road near that place, one night last week, and after administering chloroform, rifled his pockets. The robbers were not well repaid, as he had nothing about him except a few pears.

According to the Philadelphia *Times*, Jeff. Davis received an invitation to lecture in Lancaster for the benefit of a church, the man who invited him promising to procure similar engagements for him in Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Reading, Baltimore, etc.

A man living at Manayunk, while returning from Atlantic City on Saturday, chose an airy perch on top of a car, and had not proceeded far before his body came in contact with the projecting roof of a station, and his head was knocked off the car and instantly killed.

Four hundred and forty-three delegates attended the meeting of the Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias, in Easton, last week, whence they dispersed on Saturday morning. The next annual session will be held in Philadelphia on the third Tuesday in August, 1876.

The exact amount for which the life of Hon. Samuel Henry was insured was $21,000, which sum includes the two accident policies for $3,000 each which he purchased previous to embarking on the Pittsburgh express train from Philadelphia, on Wednesday evening last.

A four-year-old girl of Mrs. Kate Farnsworth, a widow, living on Front street, Sunbury, was drowned on Friday morning while on the river in a boat in company with some other children. The child was trying to catch floating pieces of drift wood, and fell over into the water.

Tracheotomy was resorted to in Chester county recently in order to save the life of a little boy who had got a piece of apple lodged in his throat. An incision was made in his windpipe, the apple forced upward into the mouth, and the little sufferer is doing "as well as could be expected."

The new addition to the Land Department of the State Capitol, Harrisburg, is going up steadily. The huge timbers for the truss roof (six in number) measuring sixty-three feet in length and fourteen by eighteen inches dimensions, have been framed and will shortly be put in position.

A queer bird has been shot in Lebanon county. It resembles a chicken hawk, with a white head, blue and white spotted back. The wings are black outside and white inside; its tail is shaped like that of a swallow. It measures two feet from head to tail and four feet from tip to tip of the wings.

Jefferson Hiester, of Hiester's mill, in Upper Tulpehocken, is using on his farm a four horse wagon, which is 104 years old. The date 1774 is inscribed on the shaft. This wagon was Mr. Hiester's great grandfather's first wagon, and was used on the same farm from one generation down to the other ever since.

On Sunday evening William H. Wallace, a boy aged about six years, while walking with his father along the Susquehanna river on some rafts near Wrightsville, fell into the water and was drowned. His father jumped after him, but as the current was swift the boy soon disappeared under the raft and has not since been found.

A painter named Peiffer, at work on a church steeple at Hanover, Pa., on Saturday morning, fell from the balusters of the bell tower to the pavement below, a distance of eighty feet, and was mortally injured. One leg and arm were broken and he sustained internal injuries. He died yesterday morning. He was fifty years of age, and leaves a family.

Over one thousand cars of coal are lying on the Reading and Columbia Railroad siding at Columbia, waiting for boats to ship it to the Southern market. The shipment from that point last week by the Reading road was two thousand tons. If more boats could be commanded, the average shipment would be from four to five thousand tons weekly.

Two buildings owned by Mr. J. Hassenplug, in Huntingdon, were burned down at an early hour on Sunday morning, and nearly all the furniture, etc., of the tenants occupying them was also consumed in the flames. By the strenuous exertions of the fire department a general conflagration was prevented, as the adjoining buildings caught several times, but the flames were extinguished.

Joseph Crawford, aged sixteen, son of Wm. Crawford, of Lebanon, while asleep on Saturday night, about eleven o'clock, crept out of the second story front window of his sleeping room and was precipitated to the pavement beneath. He was found lying there in his night clothes, by his brother Frank and his companion, Robert Zweitzig, in an insensible condition. His skull was fractured, as was also his collar-bone, and his right wrist was dislocated. Poor hopes were entertained of his recovery.

There appeared last week in the obituary columns of the Philadelphia *Ledger* notices of the deaths of nineteen persons—ten men and nine women—who had lived to or beyond the advanced age of eighty years, to wit: Elizabeth Ecker, aged 80; John Pattison, 80; Andrew Rankin, 80; Joab Scull, 80; William Bird, 80; Mary Maher, 80; Clement Keen, 80; Ann Trevor, 80; Sarah Rogers, 80; Margaret Fisher, 81; Eben Cloak, 81; Hannah Osler, 84; John Moore, 84; John Daehn, 87; Joseph Wood, 88; Hannah Potter, 89; Rosetta Price, 89; Joseph Gerrish, 90, and Anne M. Layfette, 90.

Pennsylvania postmasters appointed for the week ending August 21st. Mrs. Mary McGhee, Chest; Clearfield county; George J. Mills, Colesburgh, Potter county; David S. Lyon, Concord Station, Erie county; Willoughby S. Kerr, East Texas, Lehigh county; O. Bryson, Forsterville, Butler county; James P. Richmond, Good Intent, Washington county; Joseph I. Hested, Laddsburg, Bradford county; V. R. Gillet, Leebouef, Erie county; Ferdinand A Mignot, Lacontes Mills, Clearfield county; Edmund A. Fassett, Scottsville, Wyoming county; John G. Wolf, Waterville, Lycoming county; Jacob R. Fox, Yellow House, Berks county.

At an examination of applicants for public schools at Armagh, Indiana county, held recently, one of the worst orthographers we have heard of for a good while was present, says the Johnstown *Tribune*. This candidate for a position as teacher managed to butcher up by bad spelling no less than twenty-one words out of twenty-five. Another applicant was asked to write down the question, "Who was President of the United States during the Mexican war?" and to annex the answer in writing. She surprised the Superintendent by informing him that "Abraham John Kay was the person who acted in the capacity of Chief Magistrate at that period.

A Crusade of Political Falsehood.

We question whether any party ever so deliberately engaged in falsehood to deceive and delude the voters of the State as Democratic orators and organs are now doing. Indeed, so wedded to vituperation have these men become, and so eager are they to gratify their spleen, that when they are not bawling in the path of Governor Hartranft, or throwing mud at President Grant, they are shrieking epithets in each other's faces, and the little sufferer is doing "as well as could be expected."

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A Crusade of Political Falsehood.

We question whether any party ever so deliberately engaged in falsehood to deceive and delude the voters of the State as Democratic orators and organs are now doing. Indeed, so wedded to vituperation have these men become, and so eager are they to gratify their spleen, that when they are not bawling in the path of Governor Hartranft, or throwing mud at President Grant, they are shrieking epithets in each other's faces, and the little sufferer is doing "as well as could be expected."

The new addition to the Land Department of the State Capitol, Harrisburg, is going up steadily. The huge timbers for the truss roof (six in number) measuring sixty-three feet in length and fourteen by eighteen inches dimensions, have been framed and will shortly be put in position.

A queer bird has been shot in Lebanon county. It resembles a chicken hawk, with a white head, blue and white spotted back. The wings are black outside and white inside; its tail is shaped like that of a swallow. It measures two feet from head to tail and four feet from tip to tip of the wings.

Jefferson Hiester, of Hiester's mill, in Upper Tulpehocken, is using on his farm a four horse wagon, which is 104 years old. The date 1774 is inscribed on the shaft. This wagon was Mr. Hiester's great grandfather's first wagon, and was used on the same farm from one generation down to the other ever since.

On Sunday evening William H. Wallace, a boy aged about six years, while walking with his father along the Susquehanna river on some rafts near Wrightsville, fell into the water and was drowned. His father jumped after him, but as the current was swift the boy soon disappeared under the raft and has not since been found.

A painter named Peiffer, at work on a church steeple at Hanover, Pa., on Saturday morning, fell from the balusters of the bell tower to the pavement below, a distance of eighty feet, and was mortally injured. One leg and arm were broken and he sustained internal injuries. He died yesterday morning. He was fifty years of age, and leaves a family.

Over one thousand cars of coal are lying on the Reading and Columbia Railroad siding at Columbia, waiting for boats to ship it to the Southern market. The shipment from that point last week by the Reading road was two thousand tons. If more boats could be commanded, the average shipment would be from four to five thousand tons weekly.

Two buildings owned by Mr. J. Hassenplug, in Huntingdon, were burned down at an early hour on Sunday morning, and nearly all the furniture, etc., of the tenants occupying them was also consumed in the flames. By the strenuous exertions of the fire department a general conflagration was prevented, as the adjoining buildings caught several times, but the flames were extinguished.

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If Governor Tilden had not basely slandered the party to whom he owes his own political preferment, and which he made use of to further his selfish ends, he would be a resident of Cherry Hill instead of living in respectable and well-established retirement. It is a peculiarity of the Democratic press that it assails their political opponents. For lack of measures to advocate, or just issues to discuss, they seize upon personal character and rend that as an evidence of their ability to govern a State.

In the campaign now pending the Democracy are repeating their own history. With the part to keep them in power, President is not a candidate for re-election, almost every Democratic newspaper that we open contains more or less abuse of him, persisting in calling him a fool, and charging for a renomination, and invading even the privacy of his domestic life for excuses to assail him personally. A more repulsive spectacle can hardly be conceived than that of a Democratic exhibition of spleen in this connection. President Grant studiously abstains from all political manipulations—he has declared that he is not a candidate for renomination, he holds himself aloof from partisan politics, and preserves a most dignified personal course of conduct, and yet he is daily assailed as a double-dealer, as neglecting his duty, and plotting to extend his term of power. This is done to compromise the Republican party with unthinking men. It is not for the purpose actually of injuring the man, for when reality comes to be considered no care, but to impair, if possible, the victorious prospects of a great party, whose just rule and honorable administration of public affairs have always been damaging cut-sets to Democratic malfeasance and mismanagement.

In the case of Governor Hartranft the same political purposes have been at to read in a Democratic journal a fair issue made with the strong platform on which Hartranft now stands. We have yet to read a single word in its being full of lying stories in a Democratic journal. They cannot and will not meet such an issue. They dare not take his record, his official acts, as they are contained in official documents, and go with them to the people on such evidence of his course as Chief Magistrate. It has never been the policy of the Democratic press of Pennsylvania to conduct a political campaign on principle. To begin with, since the abolition of slavery they have had no principle to discuss, and cannot raise such issues forced upon them by their opponents. It is their perverseness in this respect which renders them unfortunate, and hence their proneness to engage in personal assaults. The last record against Hartranft is different, too, from that directed at Grant. In the latter case it is a direct accusation, in the former a base insinuation. Governor Hartranft is not charged with corruption of duty because others over whom he has no direct control are supposed, not proved, guilty of wrong. He is charged with corruption in affairs over which he wielded no authority at the time the corruption is alleged to have occurred, and he is sought to be made responsible for the acts of men who are independent of his official power.

John F. Hartranft's record as a soldier and a citizen is open to the fair scrutiny of all men. He is absolutely without reproachment, though reticent in the sense which is creditable in all public men; as never being a brawler, he does not shrink from the public gaze, but is ever ready to meet popular scrutiny. But that he should be made the object of personal abuse is not strange when he is brought in contact with the Democratic press. He only endures what all the loyal Governors have been forced to endure for the last fifteen years—what Dix, Andrew, Chamberlain, Palmer, and the other patriotic men who have filled the Executive chairs of the respective States within the last fifteen years endured. The people of Pennsylvania are too intelligent to be misled by such a proceeding. Fair service and an honorable career cannot thus be set aside, and if a candidate for State would cease to be served by honest men.—*Philadelphia Press.*

THE people of the South are evidently fast finding out the fallacy of the argument formerly heard so often, that white men cannot complete in the matter of manual labor with colored men in their climate. Southern papers now report that white men are laboring in the fields in many sections, and in every case with good results. The New Orleans *Price Current* says on this point that white labor, and particularly the participation of the planter or farmer himself in the labors of the field, has of late tended to shorten the period necessary for the cultivation of most of the crops of Louisiana, and that the application of science to farming, which naturally follows in the wake of white labor, will not alone raise larger crops on a given area, but also improve the quality of the harvest. The Southern press cannot promote the interests of their people better than by keeping continually before them the benefical results of white labor.—*Washington Star.*

Ah Sang, a Chinaman, was married at Charleston, South Carolina, last week, to Clara Davis, an American girl. Sang will have to face the music.

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BOILER EXPLOSION.

Two Men Scalded to Death—Coroner's Inquest.

About half-past six o'clock Monday morning a boiler explosion occurred in the iron mill of J. Painter & Sons, in the Thirty-fourth ward, resulting in the fatal scalding of George Bynon, the assistant engineer, and James Fisher, the fireman. The exploded boiler is one of a battery of seven, located in that part of the works known as the "lower mill." The battery runs three boop'rvains and the pumping machinery. The explosion consisted in the blowing out of four feet, two sheets, of the boiler and part of the fire front. Bynon was standing immediately beside the boiler at the time, and Fisher near him. Of course they both received the full force of the scalding water. They were taken out of the mill as soon as possible after the accident and removed to their homes, where they received prompt medical attendance. Both were terribly scalded, the skin dropping from their bodies and limbs. They had also inhaled the scalding steam, and it was evident that their injuries would prove fatal.

About three o'clock in the afternoon the Coroner was notified that Bynon was dead. Alderman McMasters was deputized to hold the inquest, and he proceeded at once to summon a jury and investigate the case. The only witness whose testimony is calculated to throw any light on the matter was the head engineer. He testified that he was at the works about half an hour before the explosion, but had gone home; that shortly after he got there he received a message to the effect that there was something the matter with the boiler; he hastened to the mill, where he found that the pumps were out of order; he fixed the pumps and went back home; when he reached the house he received a loud report, such as is sometimes made when a bloom is thrown into the squeezers; attributing the noise to this cause he paid no further heed to it until he saw an unusual amount of steam escaping, when he hastened back to the mill and found that a portion of one of the boilers had been blown out, and that the two men had been scalded. The witness, when interrogated as to the probable cause of the explosion, said he had no theory on the subject. The boilers, he said, were provided with patent indicators, which give an alarm when the water gets down to the second gauge; the indicator attached to the exploded boiler had not, as far as he was able to learn, given any alarm, and from this fact he concluded that the accident was not caused by low water.

The jury found that Bynon came to his death from inhaling steam which escaped from the exploded boiler.

James Fisher, the fireman, lingered until half-past four o'clock in the afternoon, when he died. Upon receiving notice of his death the Coroner, deeming it unnecessary to hold the inquest, declined to act in the case, was covered by the Bynon verdict, granted a burial certificate.

Bynon was about twenty-eight years of age. He resided at No. 59 Painter's Buildings, thirty-fifth ward, and leaves a wife.

Fisher was forty-seven, and was married, but had no children. He lived in the thirty-sixth ward.

Agreeably to the law governing his appointment and prescribing his duties, the Boiler Inspector of the county William E. Russell, Esq., Tuesday made an examination of the parts of the boiler which exploded at Painter's mill, and below we print a copy of his report therein:

OFFICE ALLEGHENY COUNTY BOILER INSPECTOR, PITTS. PA., August 24, 1875.

To His Excellency, John F. Hartranft.

SIR: Having made an investigation as to the cause of the explosion which occurred at the rolling mill of J. Painter & Sons, situated in that portion of the city known as the "South Side," on the 23d inst., by which two persons were killed and one Fireman lost their lives, I would respectfully submit the following: After making a thorough examination of the exploded boiler and also of the six remaining boilers of the battery, I find sufficient evidence to convince me that the boilers were overheated by not having a sufficient quantity of water in them. The boilers were inspected by myself and assistant on November 27, 1874, and found to be in good and safe condition for a carrying of steam required. The boilers have been in use about sixteen years.

A piece taken from the ruptured plate shows a tensile strength to the section which of 58.057 pounds; the cross section of same plate shows a tensile strength of 63.542 pounds to the sectional inch.

Respectfully submitted,

W. E. RUSSELL, Inspector.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

Committee on Uniform—Arrangements for the Centennial—The Encampment at Pittsburgh, Etc.

Captain W. W. Tyson, Commander of the Department of Pennsylvania, has issued the following general order, concerning matters affecting the Grand Army of the Republic:

I. At the semi-annual Encampment of the Department, which met at Corry, July 21st ult., it was decided that preliminary measures be taken to secure the adoption of a suitable uniform for the Posts in this Department; and on motion, it was voted that the Department Commander be directed to appoint a committee of five comrades whose duty it should be to select different styles of uniform, and submit them to the annual encampment in January next for its action.

In accordance with this resolution, the following comrades are appointed on the committee, viz.: J. Lewis Crawford, Post No. 2; Crosby Gray, Post No. 3; W. H. Phillips, Post No. 5; S. C. Coleman, Post No. 10; Wm. H. Graham, Post No. 88.

Comrade Vandervilie will act as temporary chairman of the committee, and will call it together at as early a day as practicable.

II. The following preamble and resolutions in relation to the Centennial Anniversary were adopted, viz.:

WHEREAS, The coming Centennial Anniversary of Independence, especially needs from this semi-annual Encampment of the Department of Pennsylvania, Grand Army of the Republic, a proper and fitting recognition, and

WHEREAS, because the people of the State, in which was sealed and declared the great charter of our liberties, should be first to call together all and every of the bodies which are the representatives of classes and organizations, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Department Commander, be, and he is hereby requested to appoint a committee of one representative from each Post in the city of Philadelphia, who shall be charged with the execution and detail of such arrangements and plans that shall serve to bring together, on such days and times as they may fix, all the Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic throughout the country. That said committee shall have full power to increase its numbers, or to appoint such sub-committee as they may deem necessary to further the consummation of their plans throughout the other parts of the Department.

Resolved, That when the plan of action and arrangements be completed, they shall report the same to the Encampment that is to meet in Pittsburgh in January next, and upon its adoption thereof, the Department Commander shall announce the same to orders, making publication thereof, through National Headquarters to all the Departments throughout the country.

The Commanders of the several Posts located in the city of Philadelphia, will at once forward to the Assistant Adjutant General, the name of one comrade of their respective Posts, as its representative on the committee authorized in the first resolution.

III. By the unanimous vote of the Encampment, Pittsburgh was selected as the place of meeting of the annual Encampment in January, 1876.

IV. The following Posts have been chartered: No. 18, Philadelphia, July 6th, 1875; No. 21, Philadelphia, August 5th, 1875; No. 44, Knoxville, Tioga county, July 29th, 1875; No. 48, Mansfield, Tioga county, August 14th, 1875; No. 55, Frankford, Philadelphia, June 24th, 1875; No. 100, New Castle, August 1st, 1875.

V. The following suspended Posts have settled all arrearages, and are now in good standing: General Welsh, Post No. 118, Columbia; Williams, Post No. 130, Tremont; H. Billingsly, Post No. 168, California.

COUNTERFEITING.

A Sharpsburg 'Squire Commits an Alleged Counterfeiter for Trial in the Court of Quarter Sessions.

Monday Justice of the Peace James O. Post, of Sharpsburg, committed a young man named Emmet Swartzwelder for trial at the September term of the Court of Quarter Sessions, on a charge of making and passing counterfeit five-cent nickel coin.

It has generally been supposed that the United States courts had exclusive jurisdiction in cases of counterfeiting the coin or notes of the National Government. It has been decided by the United States Supreme Court, however, that the State Courts have concurrent jurisdiction in cases of this kind. In Purdon's Digest is the following on this subject: "This offense is not usually prosecuted in the courts of the Commonwealth, inasmuch as the laws of the United States are much more complete and perfect. The jurisdiction of the Courts of the United States over this offense is not, however, exclusive, inasmuch as the fourth section of the act of Congress of 21st of April, 1806, re-enacted by the act of the 3d of March, 1825 (Bright's U. S. Dig. 295), declares that nothing in these acts shall be construed to deprive the courts of the individual States of jurisdiction under the laws of the several States over offenses made punishable by those acts. In the cities of Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, where there are permanent courts of the United States, there is no difficulty in preventing the counterfeiting of currency committed therein; but where this offense is committed at places distant from these centers of population, it is important that local tribunals should possess adequate facilities to punish it, without putting the injured citizen to the inconvenience of attending the sessions of a remote tribunal; it was, obviously, this consideration which induced Congress not to restrict the State jurisdiction. The case of Fox vs. the State of Ohio, 5 How. 410, decides that State jurisdiction may be properly exercised over such crimes."

A conviction in the State court will not exempt an offender from trial in the United States court.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 25, 1875.

Another very light day's business was reported at the banks, the current business and the demand for discounts being both dull. While funds are abundant in nearly all the banks, there is no disposition on the part of lenders to show less stringency as to the character of the securities required, and all offerings of paper other than the best are ruthlessly thrown out by the discount boards. There is a tendency to lower rates of discount on prime securities, which is a natural result of the abundance of funds and slackness of demand. In stocks and securities there was nothing of importance to note. Gold advanced ¼ per cent. to-day, and Government bonds were firm in sympathy, with a corresponding advance in some issues. Exchange was in fair supply and ruled at par. We learn that a large amount of the wool clip held by both dealers and growers throughout Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio is now being moved to the East, which will cause an additional supply of Eastern exchange here. As a whole the monetary situation is satisfactory as regards the stable and secure position of our banking institutions, and the cautious policy which guides their course in the future; but as regard the outlook for more activity and better returns for investments we cannot express any very sanguine hope in the near future.

—The condition of savings banks in the State of New York, as show by their reports of July 1st, is exceedingly favorable. This report shows that the total amount of deposits, exclusive of surplus, is $316,835,617 82, and the aggregate assets of the savings banks are $336,308,236 43. There is an apparent decrease in the surplus since January 1st, but this is owing entirely to the different mode of computation. The gain in deposits since January 1st, is more than $12,000,000. There is also a gain of more than 36,000 in in number of depositors. The increase in deposits is the largest since 1872. The natural inference from these figures would be that the industrious and frugal among the laboring classes of that State have by dint of economy managed to lay up that amount of additional savings. The *Bulletin*, however, attributes the increase to the deposits of farmers and small tradespeople, and dissolving, and also of capitalists and merchants who have put their surplus funds there to await a time when they could be more profitably employed elsewhere. It would be to the point to inquire, in reference to the last hypothesis, whether the deposits of other banking institutions show a corresponding shrinkage or not.

—The last report of the Massachusetts Insurance Commissioner has the following with reference to the Massachusetts non-forfeiture law:

"The equitable provisions of the law of 1861, known as the 'Massachusetts Non-Forfeiture Law,' have been tested in the courts, and the correctness of the principle upon which it is founded there can be no question. It is effective in some respects, however, more apparently so as relating to the plan of endowment in connection with life insurance—a class of business the future magnitude and importance of which was not anticipated at the time the law was framed. The following suggestions are submitted for consideration: Should not the percentage of reserve, from time to time as the age of the policy, and ought the law to take effect unless at least two full premiums have been paid? Would it not be better to facilitate the business to strike out the provision which allows a company to retain a portion of premiums? It can be shown that, in case this is done, the deduction of 20 per cent. upon such fairly remunerative rates as the per centage to be deducted might be increased. It should in this connection be remembered that the company obtains whatever interest the assured had in the surplus, or 'in the apportionment of surplus which is the excess of the net value of the policies.' If this provision is allowed to remain, ought not the profit of the insurance, or the 'surplus' thereby to be applied to the purchase of temporary insurance? The greatest defect in the law is in its relation to endowment policies. May not these be equitably adjusted in this manner? After making a deduction from the reserve, appropriate from the balance so much as may be necessary to purchase of the assured temporary insurance for the second or third premium, and apply the remainder to the purchase of a simple endowment, payable at the same date, if the party is then living. This subject deserves the immediate consideration both of the Legislature and of the officers of the State companies."

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

August 25, 1875.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:30
Gold	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	112⅞	113⅝
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	121⅝	121⅝	121⅝	121⅝	121⅝	121⅝
U. S. 5-20's, 1865	118	118	118	118	118	118
U. S. 5-20's, 1865, new	118	118	118	118	118	118
U. S. 5-20's, 1867, registered	120⅞	120⅞	120⅞	120⅞	120⅞	120⅞
U. S. 5-20's, 1867, coupon	120⅞	120⅞	120⅞	120⅞	120⅞	120⅞
U. S. 5-20's, 1868	120⅞	120⅞	120⅞	120⅞	120⅞	120⅞
10-40's, registered	118	118	118	118	118	118
10-40's, coupons	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛
Currency 6's	123	123	123	123	123	123
Pacific Mail	39½	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
Western Union Tel	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼
Quicksilver	20	20	20	20	20	20
Pacific Mail	39½	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
Panama	140	140	140	142	142	142
Adams Express	101	101	101½	101½	101½	101½
Wells-Fargo Express	90	90	90	90	90	90
American Express	59	59	60	60	60	60
United States Express	64½	64½	64½	64½	64½	64½
New Jersey Central	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½
Michigan Central	65½	65½	65½	65½	65½	65½
Michigan Southern	61½	61½	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾
Illinois Central			90½	90½	90½	90½
Cleveland & Pitts.	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½
Cleveland & Toledo	42	41½	42	42	42	42
Do. pref. rec'd		57	57	57	57	57
Rock Island	90	90	90	90	90	90
St. Paul common	38½	38	38½	38	38	38
Do. preferred	64	64	64	64	64	64
Wabash common	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	6
Fort Wayne						
Ohio & Mississippi	19½	19½	19½	19½	19½	19½
Union Pacific	73	73	74	74	74	74
Northern	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼
Hannibal & St. Jos.	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼
Atlantic & Pacific Tel						
Iron Mountain	16	16	17	17	17	17
C. C. & I. C.	90	90	90	90	90	90
South Carolinas, Ap'l	20	20	20	20	20	20
Canada Southern	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½
St. Louis 6's	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central	50¼	50⅝
Reading, sales	57	.....
United Cos. of N. J	136¼	.....
Oil Creek, sales	99½	63
Lehigh Valley		91
Allegheny Valley		47
Central Transportation	46¾	47
Empire Transportation	54	55
P., C. and St. L. m. b.	74½	.....

—The amount of capital, loans and deposits of the New York city trust companies last year as given in the report of the New York State Superintendent of the Banking Department are: Capital, $17,500,000; deposits, $44,430,000; loans, $34,253,000. Out of these nine companies with $6,500,000 of capital to be considered as new institutions, doing comparatively but a business five years ago, and it is probably safe to estimate that, while the purposes of the paper and the temporary loans of all the trust companies now stand at the same amount, the amount of such operations five years ago did not reach one-half that total. Thus, says the *Bulletin*, in an article on the loss of banking facilities in New York under the national banking act, the public found relief in a new direction to the extent of something near $20,000,000. But, as a set-off against this, it must be considered that there has been a important falling off in the accommodation granted by private bankers, consequent upon the panic.

—The exports of gold and silver from New York for the first seven months in the calendar year and to August 21, are as follows:

January	$10,119,000	June	$17,673,000
February	4,041,000	July	5,998,000
March	3,142,000	August 7	1,124,000
April	6,619,000	August 14	1,572,000
May	9,355,000	August 21	625,000
Total to date			$59,605,000
To same time 1874			39,328,000
Increase since January 1			$20,274,000

—*The San Francisco Alta* thinks "there is little room for doubt that the treasure yield of our side of the continent in 1875 far exceeds that of any previous year. The same paper says, 9th inst., that the reports from the mining districts indicate a large yield, and the wine yield considerably larger than last year.

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 113⅝.

NEW YORK, August 25.—Gold opened at 113⅝ and closed at 113⅝, at which figures all sales of the day were made. Rates paid for borrowing were 3, 2, 4, 7 and 6 per cent, per annum, and 1-16 and 2 per cent. the latter the closing rates. The daily increase in customs shows the preparation of importers for the fall trade, which is expected to be active in September.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

The Directors of the Panama Railroad Company met this afternoon and authorized the President, Mr. Park, to enter into a new tariff arrangement with the Pacific Mail Company, and also extend the lease of the latter company, which fails due Saturday. The Western Union Directors met to-day but only transacted routine business. The difficulties between the Western Union and Pacific and Atlantic Companies have not been settled to-days, owing to the absence of several members.

Government bonds closed firm. Railroad bonds were strong in late dealings. The Union Pacific firsts advanced to 102⅝ and sinking funds to 97¾, with few offerings. The latest to-day reached the highest point ever made. Erie fourths sold at 97 and Pacific of Missouri firsts at 94¼. Chicago and North-western consolidated coupon gold bonds were in demand at 87½@87¾. State bonds were quiet and steady. The Louisiana stock market, which opened strong and higher in the general list, and soon after opening with a continued jump in Panama Railroad, which brought it from 136 to 142, closed dull and off from the highest figures for the day. The following stood Panama, in course of the latest dealings, recovered from its reaction to 140¾ to 141, Pacific Mail from 39¾ to 39¾, Lake Shore from 61¾ to 61⅞ and Western Union from 84½ to 84¾. Erie was firm from 16 to 16. Northwestern declined to 41¾ for common and 64½ for preferred. The common recovered to 41¾@41¾ in final dealings, at Paul receded to 38 and preferred to 64, with a final recovery of ½ on both sides. Rock Island advanced to 108 @108¼ at the close. Union Pacific closed at 73@73¾. The other changes were slight. Transactions aggregated 90,000 shares, of which 44,000 were Erie, 13,372 Lake Shore, 5,500 Northwestern common, 1,900 preferred, 17,500 Pacific Mail, 2,200 St. Paul, 3,000 Western Union and 2,330 Panama.

The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.

W. U. Tel. Co.	84¼	Rock Island	108
Pacific Mail	39¾	St. Paul	38
Adams Express	101¾	Do. preferred	64
Wells-Fargo Ex.	90	Wabash	6
American Ex.	60	Do. preferred	7
United States Ex.	64	Fort Wayne	90½
New York Central	104¼	Chicago & Alton	103
Erie	16	Do. preferred	105½
Do. preferred	28	Terre Haute	6¾
Harlem	134½	Do. preferred	21½
Do. preferred	140	Ohio & Miss.	19½
Mich. Central	65¾	C. C. & I. C.	42
Lake Shore	61⅞	Burlington & Q.	91
Illinois Central	93¾	Hannibal & St. Joe	24
Cleveland & Pitts.	90	Atlantic & Pac. Tel	19½
Northwestern	41¾	Union Pac. stock	73¼
Do preferred	56¾	Central Pac. bds	102¾
N. J. Central	111	Union Pacific bds	102¼

—The following table shows the receipts of leading articles of produce during the past two weeks:

Articles—	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	8,805	8,640	17,445
Apples, bbls	1,970	1,392	3,362
Cheese, lbs	1,960	1,046	3,005
Corn, bus	4,002	10,126	14,128
Wheat, bus	1,533	6,020	7,553
Rye, bus	1,240	2,835	4,075
Oats, bus	8,094	36,438	44,532
Butter, pkgs	148	2,274	2,422
Bacon, pcs	6,645	4,843	11,488
Bacon, lbs	595	1,540	2,135
Potatoes, bus	3,256	7,419	10,675
Hay, bales	325	1,078	1,403

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise stated. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—There has been a marked improvement in the volume of the grain trade during the past two weeks, which is shown by the receipts of grain, aggregating 55,019 bushels for the week ending to-day, against only 14,871 the previous week. The business is principally to arrive. Prices are generally rather easy, with one exception. That exception is wheat, which is in some demand at firm. Wheat receipts for the week are 6,626 bushels, against 1,535 bushels the previous week. We heard of a sale of 1 car No. 2 red winter, old crop, at $1 55. We quote old wheat at $1 58@1 60 per bushel for white; $1 ⅞ @1 56 for red; $1 53@1 54 for amber. Early wheat was rather irregular; quotable at $1 45@ 1 47. In corn there was not much doing, owing to the cheapness of oats. Corn, however, was some demand for car, while shelled was somewhat quiet and rather weak. Receipts for the past week were 10,126 bushels against 4,002 bushels the previous week. We quote shelled at 56@56½c per bushel; ear, white or yellow: 80@82 for low mixed and white; 84 to 85 for high mixed and yellow. Oats were in fair request for car, while store was quiet and steady. Receipts for the past week were 36,438 bushels against 8,094 for the preceding week. We heard of business including 1 car new oats, prime white, at 45c; 1 car do 50c; 1 car do 48c; 1 car do, old, track 45c; 1 car do on track 48c; 1 car do on track 47c. We quote new at 45@46c for prime white; 45@48c for mixed. Old oats were nominally quoted at 65c. New rye was quoted at 90c. Barley was in moderate demand; receipts for the week were 2,835 bushels. Nothing was reported in barley. Jobbing transactions ruled 95@1 05 for feeding qualities.

FLOUR—An average week's receipts are noted to-day, and market continues steady at unchanged prices. We quote the wholesale prices of the local millers as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour $8 25 ₱ bbl; No. 1 amber do $7 75; red wheat flour $7 50; in sacks 25c off ₱ bbl. The retail prices at which leading dealers are easy as follows: Choice family flour $8 50@9; fancy do $9@9 50; choice are scarce at $7 75@8 25; well known brands of—family flour $7 75@8 00; Wisconsin is quoted at $6 75@7 00; Minnesota at $6 50@7 00; the winter wheat flour is nominal at $7 25 @7 50; Rye flour is 25 per bbl.

HAY—A fair week's receipts is reported to-day—1,078 bales. The market is easy with a rather downward tendency. We quote prime timothy, on track, at $22 00@23 00 ₱ ton; No. 2, $20 00@20 00. Sales from store were active at 25 00@26 00.

MILL FEED—We quote bran at $1 00@1 05 ₱ cwt; seconds at $1 10@1 15 ₱ cwt; middlings at $1 60 @1 60 ₱ cwt; chopped feed at $1 65@1 70 ₱ cwt; oil meal $1 90@2 00 ₱ cwt.

Country Produce.

APPLES—The demand continues active and fully up to the supply with prices steady. Receipts for the week ending to-day were 1,282 barrels. We quote choice eating apples at $4 00@4 50 ₱ barrel; large cooking $3 50@4 00; common to medium grades in light demand at $2 00@ 3 00.

BEANS—The market continues very quiet without much demand. We quote prime medians at $2 10@2 15; the market is bare of navies.

BUTTER—With increasing receipts there is a somewhat easier market. A large percentage of the receipts is low in quality and finds no favor at which to dispose of. Strictly choice table butter are readily disposed of at good prices. We quote extra creamery fresh, packed with ice, 27@28c per ₱ pound; choice 24@25c; prime solid packed 22@23c ₱ pound; fair to good 18@19c; common 16@18c.

CHEESE—There is rather slow but steady movement at unchanged prices. We quote at 11@11½c ₱ ₱ for prime full cream factory; New York Goshen 12¼@13½c; Sweitzer 16@18c; Limburger 14@16c. The week's receipts are 1,046 boxes against 1,960 boxes the previous week.

EGGS—The market is dull and lower at 12@ 14c per dozen for strictly fresh.

FEATHERS—The market is active and strong. We note round lot transactions at 55@62c. A light jobbing business is reported at 65@70c.

FRESH FRUITS—With a supply of peaches and melons to-day the market was about steady. We quote peaches at $1 25@1 50 per bu; choice; 50c@$1 00 for common grades. Melons were easy at $15 00@20 00 per hundred; cantelloups $3 00@5 00 per hundred. There was a fair demand at $5 00@4 00 per bushel. California pears are active at $7 00 per bushel; country do $3 00@4 00.

HONEY—New honey is in fair supply, meeting with a moderate demand at 25@30c per pound; old is quoted at 20@25c per pound.

POTATOES—Prospects continue favorable for a good yield and abundant supplies. Advices from the New York hop district on the 18th inst that there was some appearance of rot in vermin, and a little rust, but not enough to decrease the quantity materially although perhaps the quality might be slightly affected. Early seedlings were selling there at 30c. The picking of older growths will commence September 1st. A letter from Wisconsin, dated the 23d, says: "As the crop is nearing maturity a few vermin are found in some localities, but not to any alarming extent. We think now that we shall have a fine crop—they are looking clean and nice at present. The new crop can be contracted for at 20c." In sympathy with these reports the prices of old hops are lower, although little is doing and the market is nominal at 25@30c for good to prime 1874s.

POTATOES—The receipts of the past week have been 7,419 bushels. The demand is fair, with a fair demand but prices ruling easier. We quote at $1 75@2 00 per bbl; 50c per bushel from store; 35@40c on track. Sweet potatoes were in large supply and weak at 75@90c. We quote at $5 00@6 00 per barrel.

POULTRY—There is a moderately active trade, Spring chickens are quoted at 45@50c per pair; old hens 65@70c per pair.

VEGETABLES—Is quiet at $1 25@2 00; timothy seed is jobbing at $3 15@3 25 per bushel; in round lots $3 00@3 05, with a sale reported of 80 sacks at $3 00. Clover seed at $8 25@8 50.

VEGETABLES—With a liberal supply and active demand prices are easy. We quote: Cabbages $5 00@6 00 ₱ hundred. Onions $3 00@4 00 ₱ barrel. Tomatoes in good supply and easy; $1 50@2 00 ₱ bushel.

Provisions.

A rather dull business is reported at unchanged values. Receipts for the week were rather lighter than usual being 4,833 pieces and 756 tierces.

BACON—We quote shoulders at 10½c ₱ ₱; rib sides are quoted at 13¼c; clear rib sides 14c; clear sides 14½c.

HAMS—We quote plain sugar-cured at 14½@ 14¾c ₱ ₱; canvassed do 15c. Sugar-cured shoulders canvassed 12¼@12½c; breakfast bacon fine wool at 40c, which is a top price, and on all grease or heavy fleeces there is an abatement. It is noticeable that the market opened this season at 45c, and subsequently went off to 42@43c. It has now settled to 40c, and whether this is the bottom or not is subject for conjecture. Some large speculators we are informed, are selling wool which they have been carrying for some time, while others, more confident as to the future, are holding in the belief that the market cannot go any lower and may advance. The season's business in wool is a good illustration of the maxim that it is wise for the producer to take the market price for his product, and to leave speculation to the speculators. Many farmers are now selling their clips at 37@38c, for which they could have got 45 in the early part of the season. We quote fine wools at 38@40c; medium 39@41c; coarse 38@40c. Prices for other woals are nominally as follows: Combing, fine, 46@49c; coarse and medium do 43@46c; pulled wools 40c; tub-washed 41 @46c.

The Boston wool market of last week is reviewed as follows by the *Advertiser*: "There has been much less doing the past week, and those who supposed the increased sales of last week indicated a speedy revival of activity were disappointed. It is true that a good many manufacturers have a small stock of fine wool, and if they were satisfied that prices had reached bottom they would purchase more liberally. Manufacturers appear to be in no hurry to purchase a stock of fine wool, and those that are running full time buy their staple from hand to mouth, and are still afraid to run the risk of carrying wool. Goods have sold in larger quantities the past week, but wool must reach a lower point before manufacturers will be induced to buy freely from fine wool at a profit. A dispatch from the London sales that prices opened on the 17th at a penny to a penny and a half lower than the closing rates of the June sales, produced no effect on the market, as the quotations here are higher than our own markets. Some large manufacturers have been looking over the market for fine wool, but have bought very little, but their offers for round lots are a cent or two below the views of holders, and there has been not only light but it has lacked the element of vitality. Good lots of Michigan range fleece have sold from 43@45c, and as to condition and the per centage of medium,

[By Associated Press.]

BOSTON, August 25.—For domestic there was a fair demand for extreme fine and extreme medium fleeces of combing and delaine selections. There was some inquiry for fine fleeces, but the views of manufacturers and holders of such low figures that sellers prefer to hold. Extra and fine delaine fleeces are steady, and sold over 45@46c for Ohio and Pennsylvania, while holders very generally ask 46@47c; medium fleeces range from 43@45c for Ohio and Pennsylvania, and 40@50c for selections. Michigan fleeces are quiet and steady, 46c for fine and medium, and unwashed fleeces 36@37c. Combing and delaine fleeces are in demand at 46@48c for Ohio and Pennsylvania; for combing; unwashed combing and delaine 40@ 43c, but anything that sells over 45c must be a very choice selection.

Petroleum and Chemicals.

DRUGS—There has been a fair jobbing business in drugs since our last report. The only change in quotations is caused by a slight easier feeling in linseed oil. The following revised lists of quotations is furnished by Harris & Ewing, wholesale druggists, Lutcity street:

Acids.		*Gum.*	
Acetic	12 @ 18	Arabic	60 @ 1 00
Carbolic	1 @ 1 25	Camphor	30 @ 33
Oxalic	22 @ 24	Morphi sulph	1 70 @ 1 75
Sulphuric	3½@ 6	Nux Vom'c	1 25 @ 1 44
Tartaric	60 @ 65	*Oil.*	
Alcohol, gal	2 45 @ 2 60	Anise	2 80 @ 3 00
Aloes.		Bergamot	3 50 @ 3 75
Cape	16 @ 20	Castor	17½@ 20
Socot	40 @ 45	Cassia	2 75 @ 3 00
Am Carb	22 @ 25	Cloves	3 00 @ 3 25
Aconi	50 @ 60	Cod liver	1 00 @ 1 10
Annotta	50 @ 60	Croton	2 00 @ 2 25
Ashes.		Juniper	3 00 @ 3 50
Soda	4 @ 5	Linseed, bl'd	75 @ 80
Pearl	5 @ 6	Linseed, raw	70 @ 75
Bay rum, gal	2 75 @ 3 50	Olive, gal	1 75 @ 2 00
Barks.		" qu'ts, doz	2 25 @ 3 00
Cinch red	20 @ 25	" pints, doz	1 25 @ 1 75
Cinch pal	15 @ 20	Origan	70 @ 1 25
Elm	15 @ 20	Peppermint	3 00 @ 3 50
Sassafras	10 @ 12	Sassafras	2 80 @ 3 00
Bi Carb.	5 @ 6	Spearmint	3 00 @ 3 50
Bichrom	12 @ 14	Tanners, gal	80 @ 85
Brimstone	4½@ 5	Tar	40 @ 45
Blue mass	60 @ 70	Wint'g'n	4 50 @ 4 80
Blue vit	10 @ 12	Wint'g'n, P	5 00 @ 5 50
Borax ref'd	16½@ 18	P'l Paris, bbl	3 75 @ 4 00
Brim roll	3½@ 4	" gal	1 00 @ 1 25
Bromide K	40 @ 45	Bichrom	24 @ 26
Caomel Am	1 15 @ 1 20	Chlorate	35 @ 40
Camphor	80 @ 85	Cyanide	50 @ 60
Camp ref'd	90 @ 95	Potty	3½@ 4
Cantharides	1 80 @ 2 00	Prussiate	30 @ 35
Cham Ger	60 @ 70	Rosin	4½@ 6
Chamomile	50 @ 60	*Roots.*	
Chlorof'm	1 10 @ 1 25	Gentian	8 @ 12
Cloves	40 @ 45	Ginger, A	20 @ 22
Cochineal	50 @ 55	" Jamaica	25 @ 30
Copperas	2 @ 2½	Ipecac	2 50 @ 3 00
Copperas, P	3 @ 4	Jalap pow'd	35 @ 40
Cr Tar	35 @ 40	Rhubarb	75 @ 1 00
Cubebs	1 00 @ 1 10	Rhub E L	1 00 @ 1 50
Cudbear	25 @ 30	Sarsa Hon	35 @ 40
Dover's P	3 00 @ 3 50	Sarsa Jam	30 @ 35
Ext Nux	50 @ 60	Valeri Eng	20 @ 25
Ext Log	11 @ 13	Valeri Ger	15 @ 20
Ext Logwd	13 @ 15	Sal Ammon	14 @ 16
Ext Liquor	50 @ 60	Epsom	3 @ 4
" Italian	70 @ 75	" Soda	2½@ 3
Ext Yellow	50 @ 60	Seed	5 @ 6
Fustic	8 @ 10	Canary	8 @ 9
Flax	7½@ 8	Caraway	7½@ 8
Gum.		Cardamon	80 @ 90
Arabic	30 @ 35	Coriander	15 @ 20
" Whitest	40 @ 45	Senna Alx	17 @ 20
Myrrh	45 @ 50	" Tin'v	10 @ 12
Myrrh pwd	50 @ 55	Sponge	
Trag'th	35 @ 40	Bl Carb	5 @ 6
" pwd	40 @ 45	Hoffm'n	1 25 @ 1 50
Hoffm'n AD	1 50 @ 1 75	" Cast wh	1 25 @ 1 50
Hoffm'n Pale	1 25 @ 1 50	" Cast yel	1 00 @ 1 25
" Span	75 @ 1 00	Turp spgal	40 @ 45
Iodine	6 @ 7	Vitriol	4 @ 5
Jump Ber	7 @ 8	Copal, sal	1 25 @ 2 00
Lac Dye	30 @ 35	Damar, gal	1 00 @ 1 25
Mace	1 15 @ 1 35	Damar, sal	1 60 @ 1 80
Madder	20 @ 25	Ven Red	3 @ 4

NATIONAL CHEMICALS—Are moving steadily at unchanged prices. The following are the card rates of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, in large lots to the wholesale trade:

Saponifier—90 cases at	case $7 50
Less quantities	case 8 00
Greenwich lye, (50 cases)	case 4 75
Less quantities, delivered in Phila.	case 5 00
Less quantity	case 5 50
Bi carb soda, kegs	2½ cts ₱ lb
Less quantity	3 cts ₱ lb
Sal soda—25 kegs	1½ cts ₱ lb
Less quantity	2 cts ₱ lb
Sal soda—25 bbls	1 cts ₱ lb
Less quantity	1½ cts ₱ lb
Caustic soda—10 drums	5½ cts ₱ lb
Less quantity	6 cts ₱ lb
Copperas—20 bbls	1 cts ₱ lb

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1875.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN. F. HARTRANFT.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY RAWLE.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF,
RICHARD H. FIFE, Mansfield.
FOR RECORDER,
RALPH J. RICHARDSON, City.
FOR REGISTER,
JOSEPH H. GRAY, City.
FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS,
WM. H. McCLEARY, City.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN McCLELLAND, West Deer,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, City.
FOR CONTROLLER,
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny City.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES W. BELL, Robinson.

THE total imports of Baltimore during the fiscal year ending June 30, amounted to $27,788,992, and the total exports to $27,695,225, a pretty even balance.

EXCLUSIVE of specie the exports from New York for the week ending Wednesday amount to $4,740,000, against $5,496,733 for the corresponding week last year.

IF SIMON CAMERON is afflicted, as he seems to be, with the itch for office, he can console himself with the reflection that he will be well scratched on election day.

THE *Courier-Journal* has had a spasm of true inwardness. In a burst of fierce and fantastic rhetoric the editor says: "The truth is, we have been so prostituted that we are afraid of nothing."

AN EXCHANGE says: "The indications of a brilliant religious season this fall are very favorable." So they are. Everywhere the chances of Democratic success in the impending elections are waning.

THE imports, exclusive of specie, at New York last week amounted to $7,600,223, against $6,871,325 for the corresponding week last year. The total imports since the first of January aggregate $239,168,454, against $265,507,283 for the relating period of 1874.

THE true reason for the late scare in Georgia appears to be found in the fact that the negroes of certain counties had called county meetings for consultation as to future political action. The Georgia ex-slave-whippers construed this to mean insurrection.

THE debt of the city of Brooklyn, under Democratic management, has increased in fifteen years from $6,000,000 to $42,000,000. The total valuation of the city is only $200,000,000, and on this basis a tax of $13,000,000 is annually levied, or at the rate of six and a half per cent.

IT is charged by a correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* that Mr. WILLIAM WELSH, of Philadelphia, who is so greatly exercised over the Indian question, secures his claims against customers in Cuba by taking mortgages upon their slaves. It is now his turn to rise and explain.

SENATOR THURMAN denies that he had any such conversation with Mr. COOK as was detailed in the extracts we gave from the Cleveland *Leader*; but Mr. E. C. NELSON sends an affidavit to the *Leader* swearing to the truth of the reported conversation. We have no doubt NELSON is right.

SENATOR STEVENSON, of Kentucky, is said to have recently asserted that in his opinion it would be a benefit to the Democrats if Ohio should go Republican by 50,000 majority. This "benefit" will be conferred, though it is exceedingly doubtful whether the chastisement will work any lasting reform.

THAT Tennessee KEY would never have unlocked the door of the United States Senate had it not been used by the Confederates during the rebellion. "During the war," says the Nashville *Union*, "he took an active part on the Confederate side, being Lieutenant Colonel of an East Tennessee regiment."

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* gives it as its deliberate opinion that the Democrats will be beaten badly in Hamilton county, this fall; and as that county has been heavily Democratic for the last four or five years, the Democratic disintegration, there, may be accepted as conclusive of a general break-up throughout the State.

THE New York *Journal of Commerce* says that the negroes of Georgia had not the slightest cause for rebellion; but as there was no rebellion and no attempt at one, it would be much more correct to say that the whites of the South had no cause for being scared about an insurrection that existed only in their imaginations.

GOV. BEVERIDGE, of Illinois, recommends the people of Southern Illinois to shoot at and kill every one they find prowling around in a mask. This is undoubtedly good advice for that latitude, just now; but it would never do to apply it to the Democratic politicians now parading through Ohio and hiding their real opinions behind masks.

CHICAGO papers say that business in that city shows unmistakable symptoms of a favorable reaction. The wholesale merchants state that the fall trade promises to be good, and people in every department of business say that they are doing better now than at the same time last year. This is encouraging. The hard times cannot last forever, even here.

THE Memphis *Avalanche* declares that the late Republican triumph in North Carolina does not amount to "a hill of beans." Yet had the reactionary Bourbons carried the day their allies throughout the whole country would have made every possible use of the victory in manufacturing enthusiasm in those States where campaigns are now in progress.

SENATOR THURMAN was not wise to deny those emphatic utterances concerning SAM CARY and the Catholics which that Put-in-Bay correspondent attributed to him. During the time he stopped at Deer Park, in Maryland, he used, in private conversation there, the very same ideas stated in the dispatch he now disclaims, and admitted that the defeat of the Democrats seemed very probable.

TAKEN altogether, the food prospect is decidedly encouraging. In Northern Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan the wheat crop, now almost secured, is a fair average, as is also the oats crop; the corn crop, if early frosts do not come, will be perfectly enormous, while the potatoes and other root crops are actually crowding each other out of the hills.

THE secret political society in Maryland, which is based upon hostility to appropriations for sectarian schools and institutions and upon the promotion of municipal and State reform, is rapidly growing in numbers and is periecting a State and city ticket which is almost sure to win. It expects to be able to announce its nominees this week or next. The candidates chosen by it are taken exclusively from those outside of the organization.

THE latest novelty in litigation is furnished by Chicago. IRA BROWN, a prominent business man, and an active member of a Methodist church, has sued his pastor for implied slander in refusing to allow him to partake the communion with the res t of the church. The ground of the refusal was that the excluded member was not a proper person to partake of the sacrament. The latter threatens to make it *a dies iræ* for the minister, when the matter is brought to trial.

THE Democracy of the *Post* is outspoken and unquestionable. It rushes to the defense of JEFF. DAVIS, and stigmatizes the Rockford, Illinois, members of the Grand Army of the Republic as "bummers," who "are a disgrace to any community;" their offense consisting in a patriotic protest against the insult offered to the people of Winnebago county by the Secretary of the local Agricultural Society in inviting that perjured traitor to deliver the annual address at the approaching fair.

THE charges lately made against some of the officers of the "Marine Corps," have called attention to a very useless branch of the public service. The Marine Corps is a regiment of men specially enlisted for service as sentinels and the performance of guard duty upon the vessels which constitute our Navy. They are not a part of the Army, and do not belong legitimately to the Navy; and their place is so anomalous that it would seem to be the dictate of prudence to get rid of them altogether.

POLITICAL SCHEMING AND THE PRESIDENCY.

There appears to be more than the usual forecasting of political probabilities going on this year, and the activity of speculation is directed mainly to the next Presidency. The men engaged in the intrigues now on foot to promote the interests of pet Presidental candidates seem to forget that the Presidency, for fifty years past, has rarely fallen to the lot of those who made preparations to obtain it. In 1824 the politicians at Washington settled upon WM. H. CRAWFORD, of Georgia, as the coming man; but the people, who had not been consulted, rallied around a man till then almost unknown, ANDREW JACKSON, and the votes he took off from CRAWFORD opened the way for the success of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, who otherwise would have been out of the count. CRAWFORD sank into obscurity, and the strong stand made by JACKSON against him put that gentleman in the front rank for 1828 and 1832. The politicians never took hold of him until the revolt of the people against the caucus nominee in 1824 brought him into prominence. He was one of the Presidents who became such by accident rather than design.

In 1836 VAN BUREN, a regular intriguant, and the choice of the political wire-pullers, did go through successfully; but he owed his success more to the patronage of JACKSON than to the aid of the political schemers. It was the force of Jacksonism mainly that carried him through.

He found this out, unfortunately for himself, in 1840. He stood, then, upon his own merits and failed ignominiously. His opponents in the Whig party tried very hard to concentrate their party upon the support of HENRY CLAY; but a new man, almost unknown by the politicians of the day, General W. H. HARRISON, was brought forward and carried off the prize. He beat VAN BUREN so badly that the latter was hardly able to realize the fact that he had been a candidate.

In 1844, the men who arrange all these things beforehand labored, in both parties, to put up well known statesmen as candidates. In the Whig party they succeeded in nominating HENRY CLAY; but they failed in the Democratic party, where JAMES K. POLK, a new man, walked off with the honors, and defeated CLAY at the election.

In 1848 the Democratic schemers succeeded in getting their party to rally upon LEWIS CASS; but the Whigs tried the new man dodge, this time, and threw over DANIEL WEBSTER for General TAYLOR, a man till then unheard of in politics. TAYLOR easily defeated CASS, and again the new man triumphed.

In 1852 both parties threw over their prominent men, the Whigs nominating Gen. SCOTT over FILLMORE, and the Democrats selecting FRANKLIN PIERCE, a sort of one-horse lawyer of New Hampshire, who had no other merit than that of being fresh from the people. He was so much less known than General SCOTT that he went into office almost unanimously.

In 1856, a man who had been intriguing for the Presidency for a long period of his public life, did succeed in securing it; but JAMES BUCHANAN owed his success to the fact that he ran at a time when the Whig party had just died and the Republican party had just been formed. It was a transition period in politics, and he slipped through by a chance that rarely occurs in politics.

In 1860, LINCOLN, an entirely new man, ran SEWARD, CHASE and every other prominent man off the track, and secured a nomination to the intense surprise of those who had been for months intriguing for their favorites. The same was true in 1868, when General GRANT, never before known in politics, was put at the head of public affairs.

In the half century that has elapsed since the politicans at Washington thought they had fixed things up nicely in favor of CRAWFORD, and were thoroughly disappointed, only two men, VAN BUREN and BUCHANAN, whose nominations had been arranged before hand, have been successful; and their success was attributable much more to the accidents of their position than to the skill or activity of their political adherents. All the other Presidents chosen within that period were new men at the time they were brought forward, and all the pre-arranged schemes in favor of prominent political men as candidates have been brought to naught by the advent of aspirants fresh from the popular ranks and free from the prejudices which attach to all prominent public men.

The gatherings at Saratoga and elsewhere which are now going on in behalf of TILDEN or HENDRICKS, BLAINE or BRISTOW may as well, in view of these facts, be given up. It does not follow, of course, that because new men have triumphed so long that men old in public life have now no chance; but the odds are all in favor of future concentration upon some one not yet named. POLK was unheard of as a Presidential candidate in 1843, PIERCE in 1851 and LINCOLN in 1859, and a man whose name has not been breathed in 1875 may likewise turn up as the trump card in 1876.

PROFESSION AND PRACTICE.

Governor TILDEN, of New York, lately made the tour of the cities of New York, in each of which he delivered a prepared speech, announcing that the only issue pending in politics, at this time, is the question of Reform. The financial question is not a question, at all, with him; it has no importance in his eyes, and he is certain it will pass away unto oblivion before the year is out; but the question of reform is an enduring one, and if the people want to see the management of the canals purified and honesty restored to every department of government, they must rally to the support of TILDEN, who is the only genuine Reformer, and the veritable original old Dr. JACOB TOWNSEND. All political sarsaparilla not endorsed with his autograph is a fraud upon the public.

Simultaneously with the publication of these grandiloquent professions, this Reform Governor was meeting with the Democratic State Committee at Saratoga, and arranging, in conjunction with the Canal cormorants, to hold the State Convention at Syracuse, the headquarters of the Canal Ring, and just where it can best exercise its baleful control over the Convention. That is the way in which he makes his profession and his practice go hand in hand.

At this same Saratoga gathering it was generally conceded that the man to contrast with TILDEN, for the Democratic nomination for the office of State Controller, was ALLEN C. BEACH, who, while acting as Lieutenant Governor, was a member of the Canal Board, and who, by his own admission before the Canal Investigating Committee, awarded canal contracts without exacting the preliminaries required by law, through which neglect the State was swindled out of tens of thousands of dollars. The State Controller is the most important State officer to be chosen this year, and Mr. TILDEN, the only genuine Reformer, proposes to fill the office with one whose hands are vile with the filth of the freshly exposed Canal frauds! Mr. TILDEN asks the people of New York to rally with him, to the task of selecting none but pure and honest men for office, and then coolly unites with his political friends in choosing a soiled political dove as the emblem of political virtue!

Besides that, are Mr. TILDEN'S hands clean? Did he not take from TWEED, in his capacity as Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, money which TWEED had stolen from the city, and apply it to the expenses of the Democratic campaign? He cannot deny that he knew, perfectly well how TWEED got his money; and he has never yet denied, although repeatedly charged with it, that the funds he used in his political campaigns, came from the foul hands of that disgusting robber. With what face, then, can he set himself up as the Reformer of the day? When was he chosen to that office and by whom? He is consorting, daily and hourly, with the men whose corruptness has defiled the Democratic party of New York; he claims them as his friends, and arranges for their political preferment; and yet, solely because he thinks "Reform" is the winning card, sets himself up as the model Reformer! His professions are lofty and grand; but his practices are degrading and contemptible. "Reform" may be the coming issue, but it will find some other and better embodiment than he proposes.

LOOK TO THE ASSESSMENTS.

The last days upon which an unassessed voter can get himself registered, so as to secure his right to vote at the ensuing election in this State, are August 31st and September 1st. On those days the Registers are required to be in attendance at the places for holding elections, for the purpose of assessing or registering those who may be qualified and present themselves.

The Assessor is required to assess or register every one who calls upon him for that purpose, at any time before those dates; but he is required by law to be at the election place, on those two days, to give all who wish it an opportunity to be registered.

The assessor is not at liberty to assess any one as a voter whose name, merely, is presented to him by others. The voter desiring to be registered must present himself, *in person*, to the Assessor, either at his place of residence or business, or at the place of election at the times we have mentioned.

The registry of voters in each election district, as heretofore made, is required by law to be placed at or on the house where the election is held, on the first Monday in August of each year. By carefully examining this list each voter can see for himself whether his name is on the registry or not. If it is not, the voter should see that it is at once put on, by going to the Assessor and personally attending to it.

The Constitution prescribes that no man shall be deprived of his vote because his name is *not* on the registry; but he must, in that case, prove by at least one resident witness, that he has resided in the district at least sixty days, and that he has paid a State or county tax within two years and at least thirty days before the election. If, therefore, a man was assessed last year and paid a State or county tax then, and can prove that fact, together with his residence, he can vote, although not on the registered list of voters. It is much more convenient to the voter, however, to be registered. In that case, all he has to prove is his payment of taxes, and of that his tax receipt is sufficient proof.

It is of great importance, consequently, that the Republican Vigilance Committees in each election district should this week see to the fact that every Republican voter in their districts is properly registered. The Republican subcommittee on Vigilance, appointed by the County Committee, will furnish every facility for an active canvass of each district; and a day well bestowed upon that branch of the work, this week, is worth a week's work afterward. This week and next, up to September 1st, is the time for effective work in that direction.

The election districts in the two cities are now nearly all small, and there is no excuse for not canvassing them thoroughly. The vigilance committees can go over the registered lists in a short time and correct them, and they will, by a few hours' close attention to the details of these lists, become acquainted with their districts, and know the *status* of every voter in them. The vigilance committee that knows the voters of its district most thoroughly is the one best qualified for complete and successful work.

We ask our political friends throughout the county, and particularly in the two cities, to give their attention this week and next to this preliminary and essential work. This is the first muster of troops; and if it passes off as it should we shall be all the better prepared for the final encounter. The extent of our final success will be measured by the completeness with which we have attended to the enrolment of the forces with whom we expect to win.

MARVELLOUS stories are seldom as veracious as they are wonderful. The following, however, appears to be literally true. Some years ago an intelligent, enterprising Italian discovered that certain hillocks in Greece, although covered by grass and shrubs, consisted of the scoriæ of argentiferous lead mines. The Greeks who had worked the mines, being deficient in scientific knowledge, had not known how to extract the ore from the scoriæ, and had abandoned it. The Italian obtained a concession from the Greek Government, formed a company to work the scoriæ, and soon found it so productive that railways were laid down and a port constructed for the exportation of the material. Thereupon the Hellenic authorities began to throw all sorts of obstacles in the way of the company, vexing them with so many oppressive regulations and exactions that the Italian and French Governments were at length compelled to interpose in behalf of their subjects who formed the company. The result was that a new corporation, composed of Greeks, was organized to buy up the scoriæ from the old company. Rumor had it that the property was worth millions of pounds, but this being a forced sale the old company could not get more than half a million. The shares ran up to an extraordinary figure, and in a short time they were at a very high premium. They soon began to fall, and then it transpired that the scoriæ had been nearly exhausted by the old company. This is not all, however. The old company, it seems, sold to the new only the surface, and kept the subsoil to themselves. Scoriæ implied subterranean mines, and it was at least worth seeing if those mines would pay for working. So, while the Greeks were moaning over their exhausted spoil-heaps, the Italians were digging underground. They soon made an extraordinary discovery. Their engineer, in the center of an old tract which had been abandoned for ages, found the miners' tools leaning against the walls, small heaps of minerals ranged behind each tool, the mine, in short, in the very state in which the Greeks, surprised, doubtless, by some unexpected attack, had left it. It was evident, therefore, that the mines had not been abandoned on account of their being exhausted; excavations were consequently made, and immense horizontal layers of silver, lead and calamine have been found, all of great richness. A third company with a capital of $2,500,000 has lately been formed by the efforts of the original concessionaries, and the letter to the London *Times* which gives these details adds that the first ships dispatched by the new company have just sold their cargo at Amsterdam.

THE Chicago *Inter-Ocean* of Thursday contains an interesting account of a most severe test to which a new fire-proof dwelling in that city was the day before subjected, under the supervision of a committee of architects, builders, underwriters and members of the city government. The building selected for the test contained "representative" furniture, made of pine, equivalent to that in the furnished house, besides which the floors were thickly strewn with shavings, and the further to facilitate a rapid and intense heat, the windows were left open, furnishing a perfect draught of air through the building. The report of the committee states that the test was of the most crucial character, and that the only damage inflicted was the falling of the rough coat of mortar, the partial burning of the window casings, and some discoloration of the window caps by smoke. In addition to the test made to the building itself, the committee also tested two sectional buildings, intended to show more particularly the construction of the roof and ceiling, of which there were two kinds: one with wires stretched at intervals of four inches to form the support of the whole mass of mortar and concrete, while the other was an arrangement in which the support for the mortar was formed by nailing wood lath to beveled strips of wood on the under side of the joists, so that, when the concrete is filled in on top, it forms a self-supporting arch. Both these sections were subjected to an intense heat for three-fourths of an hour, when water was applied, and they were found to be in apparently as good condition as before the test. The buildings to which these tests were applied are two stories and basement, have stone front steps and stone steps to basement; hollow brick walls; all the partitions are of brick or concrete, and all the timbers are perfectly protected with the same materials. The window sills are of stone and the window caps of terra cotta. They are complete in all their details, containing gas and water pipes, sinks, bathtub, etc., and the cost is only about $2,000. This would seem to settle the question that good, pleasant, and indestructible residences can be constructed at a moderate cost. Its importance can hardly be overestimated.

THE statistics of the exports of the United States for the last fiscal year show that the foreign demand for American machinery is steadily increasing. During that period mowers and reapers were sent abroad to the value of $1,893,509, against $1,797,130 for the year 1874, besides plows and cultivators valued at $876,582. In the construction of steam engines and locomotives for export our machinists have not done quite as well, exports for the last twelve months amounting to $936,639, against a value of $1,047,336 for the previous year. One of our largest contractors, however, was delayed in fulfilling his agreement, and the finished work is now in the course of delivery. The locomotives thus furnished for the most part went to Russia and South America. There was reported "other machinery not specified" to the value of $3,973,906, against $3,357,909 for the year 1874. These figures, if given in detail, would have much significance, covering as they do a class of work which is rapidly establishing abroad a national reputation for our skilled mechanics. They comprise, chiefly, machines designed for the rapid reproduction of interchangeable parts, such as go into firearms, sewing machines, etc. Foreign armories have been supplied in several instances with machines of this character from American workshops. In the manufacture of warlike implements there is also a favorable showing, our exports for the last year amounting to $5,510,226, against $2,340,138 for the preceding fiscal year. Spain and Turkey have both been good customers, and the year's business included some unfinished orders from Russia. Under the head of "ordnance stores" the figures also indicate an increasing activity, it being necessary to furnish cartridges and fuses for the firearms in which patented ammunition is used. The exports of this sort of merchandise amounted in value to $735,983 for the past year, against $647,222 for the year 1874. A number of Gatlin guns for China were included in these exports. These statistics are significant as indicating the growing recognition by other countries of the skill of American mechanics, and as suggesting the importance which these branches of industry may hereafter attain.

A PUT-IN-BAY correspondent of the Cleveland *Leader* says that he was sitting reading on the lawn in front of the Put-in-Bay House when Mr. COOK, of Cincinnati, and Senator THURMAN came and seated themselves close by him, and he was compelled to hear their conversation in spite of himself. The conversation is thus detailed:

"Mr. Cook, in the course of the conversation, expressed a poor opinion of Sam Cary, saying he was too much of a dead weight for the party to carry, and that the party made a great mistake in nominating him, so much so that the ticket was in absolute danger of defeat.

"Mr. Thurman responded saying that he agreed with Mr. Cook, that he had no respect for Mr. Cary, as he considered him a mere political adventurer, narrow-minded, perfectly unprincipled, with an active mind but totally unbalanced. He believed him to be an unscrupulous demagogue, one whose great forte is to appeal to the passions of his hearers; in fact, he considered Cary to be an out-and-out Communist. As for himself, the Senator said, under no circumstances would he speak at the same meeting where Sam Cary was to speak, for his own self-respect forbade him to be seen in his company.

"Mr. Cook remarked that it was very unfortunate for the Democracy that the Catholic question had been brought in; that it was going to result in many Democrats voting with the Republicans and many more in staying away from the polls. He feared that this alone would lose the State to the Democracy.

"Mr. Thurman replied, emphatically: 'Yes, we shall lose the State; the priests have overdone the thing by sicking their voters on to politics, and they deserve to be beaten to teach them their place. The Democracy only have themselves to blame in submitting to the demands of the priests in the way they did. It was unfortunate, indeed, that the Catholic question was lugged into the campaign. The Democracy was the only party that ever did anything for the Catholics, and it would seem that the more that is done for them the more they will demand. Their arrogance is insufferable, and as we shall be defeated any way, I hope it will be here after teach these meddlesome priests a lesson that they will understand—that is, to let politics alone. I for one don't propose to stand any further nonsense from these fellows.'"

THERE are two men in this country who, by a mistaken clemency, have been permitted to live, and who, misinterpreting the leniency shown to them, imagine that they are important factors in our national life. These men are JEFFERSON DAVIS, who should have been hung, and FITZ JOHN PORTER, who should have been shot. Both were traitors of the shabbiest kind, and in any other country than ours would have been put to death when their offenses were fresh. Both of these miserable creatures are now anxious for a chance to "vindicate" themselves! The sole purpose of Mr. JEFF. DAVIS, he whiningly writes, in wishing to make addresses at the North, is to set public sentiment right concerning himself and the vile treason of which he was the head; and FITZ JOHN PORTER desires the President to have his case re-opened and re-heard, so that he who basely abandoned his comrades in the field may be re-instated in the regular army. Could humbug impudence possibly go further than this?

If public sentiment in the North is wrong, in any respect, concerning JEFF. DAVIS and his cause, *he* is not the man to set it right. His presence, alive and unpunished, among those who were orphaned and beggared by his rebellion, will stir up strife instead of allaying it; and the sight of his unbroken neck will always suggest a halter and a convenient tree upon which to string him up. Let him keep out of the way, if he knows when he is well off. He will be the most shortsighted of mortals if he puts himself in a position where he can revive the animosities that are now merely slumbering. He can awake them to full force, but he cannot extinguish them. The sole power he possesses is for mischief. Let him hide his head and keep out of sight, or be prepared to take the consequences.

As to FITZ JOHN PORTER, let him be content with tyrannizing over the shorthairs of New York. There is no place in the army for a man who deliberately turned his back upon the flag he was sworn to support.

A DECISION of some importance to inventors has just been rendered by the United States Supreme Court, to the effect that, although letters patent may be granted for an invention which consists entirely in a new combination of old ingredients, provided it appears that the new combination of the ingredients produces a new and useful result, yet a suit for infringement cannot be maintained against a party who constructs or uses a substantially different combination, even though it includes exactly the same ingredients. Alterations, however, in a combination which are merely formal, do not constitute a defense to the charge of infringement, as the inventer of a new and useful combination of old ingredients is as much entitled to claim equivalents as any other class of inventors; but they cannot suppress subsequent improvements which are substantially different from their inventions, whether the new improvement consists of a new combination of the same ingredients or of the same newly discovered ingredient, or even of some old ingredient performing some new function not known at the date of the letters patent as a proper substitute for the ingredients withdrawn. Reissued patents, in order that they may be valid, must be for the same invention as the surrendered originals. Inoperative or invalid patents, which are so by reason of a defective or insufficient specification, or by reason that the patentee claimed as his own invention or discovery more than he had a right to claim as new, may be surrendered if the error arose by inadvertence, accident, or mistake, and without any fraudulent or deceptive intention. The specifications in such a case may be amended to correct the error, but no new matter can be introduced into the specifications, and in the case of a patent for a machine neither the model nor drawings can be amended, except each by the other.

THE Cincinnati *Gazette* contains a letter from a correspondent who has been busying himself during the summer vacation by studying over the records of official corruption in that State, and striking a balance between the peculations of the two political parties. Beginning with the defalcation of BRESLIN, the last Democratic State Treasurer in that State, which amounted to $741,083 51, and going out into counties, the *Gazette's* correspondent finds the record of Democratic frauds in Butler county for the amount of $139,658 54; in Fairfield county, $85,331 14; in Darke county, $6,128; in Wayne, $20,000; in Holmes, $30,000; in Hancock, $70,000, and in Henry county, $40,000, &c. The Republican county defalcations all told amount to $80,000, equally divided between Wick, the Treasurer of Clarke county, and Rowland, Treasurer of Richland. To make the picture impressive and put the figures into convenient form for contemplation, the Republican and Democratic defalcations are here put into separate columns, side by side:

Republican		Democratic.	
Republican	$40,000	Democratic.	741,083 51
		Democratic.	115,145 44
		Democratic.	83,331 15
Total	$80,000	Democratic.	19,407 27
		Democratic.	5,412 81
		Democratic.	5,464 05
		Democratic.	139,658 94
		Democratic.	6,128 01
		Democratic.	20,000 00
		Democratic.	30,000 00
		Democratic.	70,000 00
		Democratic.	40,000 00
		Total	$1,280,931 21

There stands the record. Eighty thousand dollars against more than a million and a quarter!

"THE Radical papers are very 'waggish' over the Georgia 'scare.' The carpet-bag conspiracy having been discovered, of course there is no danger of results. But suppose it had not been discovered and the order for murdering by wholesale had been put in process of execution—then what?" —*Post.*

The truth of the matter is that the alleged negro insurrection was a Democratic "scare" gotten up for a purpose. Not the slightest particle of evidence has been furnished of any intention to massacre. PRINCE RIVERS, the colored South Carolina militia general who is alleged to have been a "ring-leader," is an intelligent and thoughtful man, who has served in the Legislature for a number of terms with credit to himself and his constituents. He was a non-commissioned officer in Colonel HIGGINSON'S regiment of colored troops, and is as prudent and peaceably inclined as he is brave. It is by no means improbable that the fact that the chief portion of the crops has been gathered in, and that it is nearly the time when the colored laborers ought to be paid for their season's work, may have had considerable to do with the matter. This is an old trick on the part of the planters. Certain it is that they have "made the "scare" an occasion to persecute the colored population, and that they are continually arresting and throwing into prison innocent and harmless persons who are without weapons and in a completely defenseless state.

IT WOULD appear that the new secret party in Maryland is becoming quite formidable, and that it is giving not a little anxiety to the Democracy, notwithstanding that they affect to consider it of no importance. A correspondent says the movement is particularly strong with the Germans, who have been almost solidly Democratic for the past ten years. Now they are falling away from that party on the principle of opposition to sectarian appropriations, to which the new organization is pledged. Its members claim that it is not confined to Maryland, but that it exists in other States, especially in Ohio, where it is antagonistic to Democracy on account of the alliance of that party with the Catholic Church. It would not be matter for surprise should the movement ultimately extend over the whole country. Every day it is becoming more clearly apparent that the Papal hierarchy aims at supreme and universal dominion, and that its hand is stretched out over this country as its future seat of empire. Toleration will not satisfy it. It denies the right of individual conscience, freedom of the press and the right of free suffrage, while its adherents owe primary allegiance to a person not known to our Constitution and laws. It pushes its purpose with untiring and remorseless energy, and must be met with equal inflexibility and persistence.

THE last number of the *Freeman's Journal*, in the course of a long article on the subject of State Education, says "there are many Catholics who think as we do, most decidedly, that the State has no right to raise one dollar of money, by taxation, to give schooling to the children of Catholics, *or to anybody else's children.*" It wants all people to run their schools, as they do their clubs, at their own expense. This is a blow at the whole system of public instruction, and would topple down an institution which is part of the very fibre of our State governments. Thousands of thoughtful Democrats are beginning to look at the matter in its true light. One of them thus writes to an Ohio paper:

"My children and my neighbors' children have received a good common school education. This is more than I had. These schools are the glory of Ohio. To destroy them is to destroy our system of government, for it is based upon the intelligence of the masses. There is but one organization, that I know, opposed to our school system, and that is the Catholic Church. Now, when I see their leading journals advising all the Catholics to vote the Democratic, I know there is something wrong. I, and my two sons, will this time vote for Hayes."

THE recognition of Cardinal MANNING'S precedence at a recent garden party by the Prince of Wales and the Queen of England, over which the Roman Catholic papers of Great Britain and this country have been felicitating themselves and the church, proves to be wholly fabulous, the story being a lie pure and simple, with no more foundation than the fact that the Cardinal did go to such a party. It shows the sensitive state of the English mind in reference to the Catholic Church that the story, which was published in a Roman Catholic paper of London, should have been the subject of inquiry in the House of Lords, and received its denial there. It will be interesting to note whether the Catholic papers of this country will correct the falsehood of their English contemporary.

THE Republican papers of Ohio are engaged in the philanthropic work of collecting and publishing testimonials from the Democratic press concerning the character and deserts of the last Legislature. Here are a few specimens:

Spirit of Democracy—"About every third Democratic member has a liquor bill." *Ashland Press*—"They are doing no good for the State." Kenton *Democrat*—"Why don't they go home for good?" Eaton *Democrat*—"Is there a patriot among them?" *Defiance Democrat*—"There are too many gas bags in the Legislature." Weston *Democrat*—"Wouldn't it be better to let 'em for lamp posts?" Bucyrus *Forum*—"A most profitless session." Zanesville *Signal*—"It has become a stench in the public nostrils. Everybody is disgusted with it. Even the Democrats are sick of it." Akron *Times*—"The Democratic members are making fools of themselves."

And the people have long memories.

THE United States District Court of Indiana has just rendered a decision which settles an important principle of law, and hence is of general interest. The assignee of an Illinois insurance company brought suit against a citizen of Indiana to enforce payment of an assessment on a premium note. The maker of the note pleaded in defense that the company had not complied with the act of the Indiana Legislature relative to foreign corporations doing business in that State, and the plaintiff demurred to the plea. The court overruled the demurrer, and held in effect, that foreign insurance companies doing business in a State must comply with the laws thereof, else they cannot enforce the collection of premium notes or assessments.

THE Ohio correspondent of the New York *Times* takes a very cheerful view of Republican prospects in that State. On a full vote, he anticipates a sweeping majority for HAYES, and the prospects of getting out such a vote are said to be excellent. HAYES clubs are formed in all parts of the State, and are actively at work. From all the counties come reports of unusual interest taken by the people in political affairs, and they are being further aroused by the public meetings of both parties. The Republican organization is the best the State ever had, and the whole Republican canvass is conducted on the theory that the people of the State are intelligent, honest and reasoning beings.

THE Democrats of this State are in a strait betwixt two difficulties in making their platform. They would like to maintain their old anti-bank, hard-money position, but are afraid of giving offense to those of their friends who are otherwise inclined; and they dare not take the Ohio platform, for their friends in Ohio are beaten already, and are throwing up the sponge before the fight is half over. The most manly thing to do would be to preserve their consistency—the cowardly thing to do is to say nothing; and they will probably split the difference and treat the financial question in a non committal way, with glittering generalities that may be made to mean anything or everything.

THE Montrose (Susquehanna county) *Republican*, after referring to the excellent county ticket nominated by the Republicans of that county, says:

"It is a general remark throughout the country that Republicans are forgetting their differences and harmonizing more cordially than they have done for several years past. The same spirit, as well as one of reawakened zeal for Republican principles is shown by the Republicans of this county. We are proud of our position among those northern border men who rallied around David Wilmot when he raised the standard of revolt against the Slave Power, and gave the world assurance that amid these green hills of Pennsylvania is the home of free men who place honor higher than all other political issues the cause of human freedom."

THE intelligent and well informed correspondent of the Rochester *Democrat* says that the notorious stock-gambler, JAY GOULD, owns fifty-one of the one hundred New York *Tribune* shares, which of course makes him master. Most of the minority stockholders are naturally shocked at the outrage on the character of the paper. The statement which appears at its head, "Founded by HORACE GREELEY" is not true, and should be taken down. "One might," says the writer, "as well say that OLIVER CROMWELL founded the rotten court of CHARLES the Second."

THE Democratic State Committee of Ohio tried to get ALLEN Clubs formed throughout that State on the 18th, so as to make it appear that there was a great outburst of enthusiasm for ALLEN on that day; but it was no go. The number of clubs formed was surprisingly small; and it is now plain that the Democracy of Ohio will not enthuse for ALLEN. He is a dead-weight, and the party is burdened with him beyond what it can bear. Their despairing cry to him is not only to rise up, but to get out of the way.

THE Louisville *Commercial* gives complete returns of the late election in Kentucky. The totals foot up as follows:

McCreary, Democrat	126,876
Harlan, Republican	90,974
McCreary's majority	35,902

The vote in 1871 stood thus:

Leslie, Democrat	120,455
Harlan, Republican	90,297
Leslie's majority	37,158
McCreary's majority, 1875	35,902
Republican gain	1,256

The Republican vote is increased 1,677 and the Democratic vote 421.

POLITICAL.

State.

In the Democratic Huntingdon county Convention, Hon. R. M. Speer and Hon. R. Bruce Petrikin were elected to the Erie Convention.

The New Castle *Gazette*, a Democratic sheet, has an editorial covering two columns and a half, devoted to an attempt to demolish Senator Morton. The Hoosier statesman still lives.

The Prohibition Convention was held in Philadelphia on Wednesday, but made no nominations. That duty was given to a committee. Not more than a dozen persons were present at the convention.

The following is the ticket nominated by the Democrats of Fulton county, on Saturday last: Prothonotary—Robert A. McDonald; Commissioners—Enoch Hart, George W. Kesselring; Auditors—Abner H. Stigers, William Horton.

The Republicans of Perry county have nominated the following ticket: Register and Recorder—Joseph S. Smith; Commissioners—J. Wesley Gantt, Solomon Bower; District Attorney—Calvin Neilson; Treasurer—John R. Boden; Director of the Poor—Abraham Long; Auditors—George W. Gehr, E. A. Flickinger.

The Republicans of Cumberland county nominated the following ticket on the 17th inst.: Treasurer—Dr. A. A. Thompson; Register—Andrew Singiser; Prothonotary—J. M. Wallace; Clerk of Courts—John McCurdy; Commissioners—Wm. Sadler, —— Harlan; Director of Poor—— ——Kauffman; Auditors—J. R. Bergner, —— Morrison.

Following is the ticket nominated by the Democrats of Cumberland county, on the Crawford county plan: Treasurer—L. T. Greenfield; Register—Martin Gutwiler; Prothonotary—James Clendenin; Clerk of Courts—D. B. Stevick; Commissioners—Jacob Barber, Joseph Bauts; Poor Directors—Jacob Gutshall, John Wolf; Auditors—Charles E. Wolf, Hugh Boyd.

Following is the full Democratic ticket nominated in Bedford county: Associate Judge—S. B. Kochendarfer; Prothonotary—H. D. Tate; Register and Recorder—S. B. Amos; Treasurer—Louis Saupp; Commissioners—M. Hillegass and Samuel Bender; Poor Director—Samuel Steele; Coroner—Isaac Bider; Auditors—S. H. Lehenbaum and J. J. Walter; Sheriff—Abraham Egolf; District Attorney—J. M. Reynolds.

A gentleman residing in an adjoining county writes us to know whether Beaver county will give the Republican State ticket this year 600 majority. We answer that it will and go 700 better. Third hundred majority on the State ticket, and the election of the whole Republican county ticket is a foregone conclusion here. Mark that. Those who imagine that we are in Beaver county, and were never more in earnest than now.—*Beaver Radical.*

To defeat Governor Hartranft seems to be the platform of the soi-disant temperance organization, if the term organization can be properly applied to the movement. No wonder the political gamblers are stroking down the self-styled temperance leaders. Even a thousand votes are worth a round sum now, and our Democratic brethren can doubtless find an experienced go-between to negotiate the transaction.—*Philadelphia Press.*

The Republicans of Luzerne county met in convention on Tuesday, 17th inst., and nominated the following ticket: Treasurer—John McNeish; Recorder—Otto Kaiser; Register—Thomas Houser; Commissioners—N. N. Dean, Samuel Lines; Auditors—J. H. Squire, J. R. Westover; Coronor—J. M. Williams. The Scranton *Republican* says of the nominations: The ticket is in every respect very far superior to that nominated by the Democrats, and we are quite confident that at least a portion of the candidates will be triumphantly elected.

The Guss faction of the Huntingdon Republican party, which met in convention on Tuesday, August 17th, made the following nominations: Register and Recorder—B. F. Douglass; Director of the Poor—John Griffith; Commissioner—A. W. Wright; Auditor—Barton Greene. To fill the vacancies existing in the ticket nominated by the Guss Republicans, the Democratic convention,